

STARTLING PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE AWFUL ST. PIERRE DISASTER

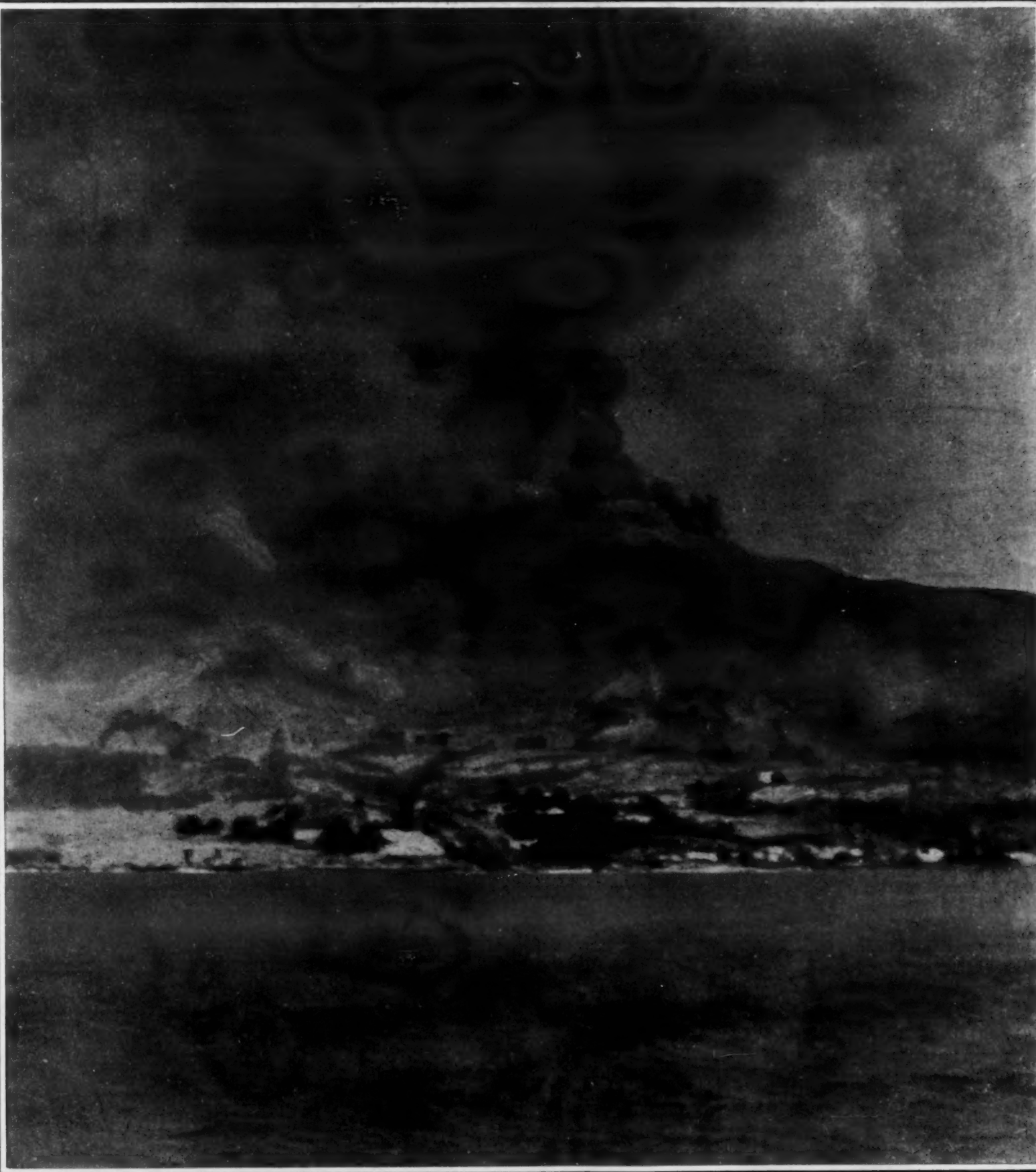
LESLIE'S WEEKLY

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THE AWFUL OUTBREAK OF MONT PELÉE, WHICH DESTROYED 30,000 HUMAN LIVES.
PHOTOGRAPHED FROM A NAVAL VESSEL OFF THE VILLAGE OF PRECHEUR, DURING THE HEIGHT OF THE
VOLCANIC OUTBREAK—THE ONLY PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN OF A SCENE AS GRAND AS IT WAS APPALLING.

By our special photographer, Walter M. St. Elmo, of the Naval Service, Porto Rico. Copyright by Judge Company, 1902.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

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Thursday, June 5, 1902

The Duties of the Century.

IT WAS an ambitious and inspiring programme which Dr. Edward Everett Hale laid out in his recent address in Chicago on "The Duties of the Twentieth Century," but who shall say that it was not, on the whole, an excellent programme and quite within the bounds of practicability? The first duty of the century, according to Dr. Hale, is the construction of a four-track railroad from Labrador to Patagonia. This is necessary, he thinks, to keep the human family from being "squeezed" together too much. The next great duty is the construction of a similar railroad line across Europe and Asia, from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean, with a branch road to Odessa. This is necessary to open up Siberia to the much "squeezed" population of Eastern countries, seven hundred thousand of whom would be seeking settlement in this country next year. It would also serve to divert one hundred thousand Russian Jews, who wished to settle in this country, from their purpose and locate them in the land of their ancestors. The third duty of this century is to construct another railroad, in pursuance of Cecil Rhodes's idea, from the Mediterranean Sea to the Cape of Good Hope. The fourth duty is the faithful treatment of the race question, as presented by the negro, the Indian, and the Chinese. The fifth and last duty is the advocacy of the doctrine of universal peace.

It will be observed that three out of five of these great duties of the present century, as conceived by Dr. Hale, involve the construction of railroads, a significant tribute to the power and influence of railroads as factors in modern civilization and the betterment of the world. Two of these roads, it should be noted, are already well along in the process of construction, and the third, the all-American line, has long been under serious consideration for a part of the route indicated. It is therefore possible, and, in fact, almost certain, that Dr. Hale's dream as to these railroads will be realized before the century is half over. Literally construed, it may well be doubted whether it would pay to make the termini of the all-American route at such points as Labrador and Patagonia, both of which countries are bleak, desolate, and largely sterile, with no apparent likelihood of ever having much value for the purposes of civilization.

It were indeed a happy and hopeful outlook for the world if it could be believed that the fourth and fifth duties of which Dr. Hale speaks were as far on the way to realization or had as bright a promise of it as the others. The Indian race problem is not so difficult and seems likely to be solved within the course of the century by the virtual disappearance of the Indian, if in no other way. But as for the negro and the Chinaman, they are obviously in the world not only to stay, but to increase, and the problem of proper dealing with them will grow more complicated, we fear, in the immediate future.

We do not believe that Chinese exclusion laws, in the one case, any more than lynch laws and exclusion from the suffrage in the other, will help to lessen the difficulties in these directions, but rather, in the long run, to render them of greater magnitude and still more acute. Industrial and technical education along the lines followed in the excellent institution at Tuskegee affords, in our opinion, the most rational and practicable solvent yet offered for the troubles growing out of racial differences, so far as the negroes are concerned. As for the Chinese, the problem, so far as one exists, is largely, if not wholly, of our own manufacture at the dictation of selfish interests, and our obvious duty here would seem to be to abolish our exclusion laws and adopt the same attitude toward the Chinese that we do to all nationalities outside of our borders. If we exclude any, let us be fair and just and exclude others whose presence is far more dangerous and prejudicial to our higher interests than the Chinese.

In regard to universal peace we are optimistic enough to believe that the present century will witness a tremendous advancement toward that much-desired goal, and that despite the fact that all civilized countries, including our own, are steadily increasing their armies and navies. For one thing, it appears quite reasonable, as was contended by the late M. de Bloch, that this very increase, together with the vast improvements made in death-dealing machinery, will in itself tend to make a resort to arms less likely in the future. It has been said that certain Western communities were never so orderly and law-abiding as when every man went around armed to the teeth, and, by a parity of reasoning, it may fall out that when every nation is fully equipped and ready to fight, if necessary, no more fighting will be done.

But we have greater faith in the principles established by The Hague peace conference, and, all scoffers to the contrary notwithstanding, we believe that the arbitration tribunal established as the outcome of that conference will be resorted to more and more for the settlement of international disputes, and that long before the century is over its place will be recognized and its decisions respected the world over. In brief, we heartily subscribe to the optimistic faith of which Dr. Hale has been for so many years the most noble and illustrious exponent, and record it as our steadfast belief that most, if not all, of the duties he names will be fulfilled before the dawn of another century.

A Revelation of Real Americanism.

IT IS a truth to which observation and experience bear frequent and emphatic attestation that trial and adversity are great revelators of character. In the face of unforeseen perils and sudden emergencies the masks men wear, the wrappings which the usages and conventionalities of society throw about them, fall away, and men appear as they are in their true selves, in their faults and also in their virtues. And what is true of men in this particular is equally true of nations; as with the individual so also with men in their collective capacity. Unconsciously and inevitably the stroke of some great calamity brings out as with a lightning flash in clear and sharp relief the characteristic qualities of peoples and nations, the basic elements of their life and thought.

This is one lesson, among many others, that we may learn from the appalling catastrophe that has recently befallen the people of the Lesser Antilles. Without being open to the charge of drawing invidious comparisons, it may be said with all truth and sincerity that the alertness, spontaneity, and largeness which have marked the flow of American generosity and helpfulness in the direction of these stricken people constitute in themselves a striking testimony to the inherently noble, true, and righteous elements in American life and character. It is this more than anything else which accounts for the fact that it has been America and not France which has proved itself in this emergency the friend in need which is the friend indeed. America is the land where the home, the school, and the church are the supreme factors in the shaping of character, a land where purity of life is the rule, where womanhood is held in honor and sanctity, a land of clean literature and wholesome and inspiring ideals in every department of human activity.

The principles which underlie all these things are basic and elemental, and such manifestations of humanity and beneficence as we are now witnessing on the part of the American people are their natural and legitimate outcome, the fruit of earnest, honest, and righteous living. It is well to call attention to these truths just now, not in any spirit of boasting or self-glorification, but because certain other events of national prominence, certain lines of public policy, have given occasion to some to decry American character, to represent us as a sordid, mercenary, selfish people, with ambitions running chiefly to power and pelf, and with a tendency to swing away from the nobler principles and loftier ideals which distinguished our forefathers and gained for us an earlier fame and prestige. Thus we are hearing that our attitude toward the new Cuban republic is a symptomatic evidence of the spirit of greed and selfishness possessing us, and that the disclosure of the atrocities committed by our troops in the Philippines is also a mark of the debasing and degenerating influences dominant in our national life.

We may say frankly and clearly we do not share these gloomy and pessimistic views in the least degree; that we believe them to be false and wholly untenable, without foundation in truth and justice. The outflow of American beneficence toward the suffering inhabitants of Martinique and St. Vincent is a national movement; it bespeaks the true spirit of the American nation. Such wrongs as have been committed in the case of Cuba or by our soldiers in the Philippines are the acts of a few individuals and are in no sense representative of the thought and feeling of the American people. The heart of the nation beats as truly as it ever did in any day past and the love of liberty and justice has in no wise abated.

Neither our national government as a whole nor any of its individual administrators are all-wise or infallible, and it is inevitable that blunders will be made and some serious errors committed in the carrying out of certain policies, but we have absolute faith in the purity and righteousness of the motives underlying these policies and absolute confidence that the process of time will bring about their complete and triumphant vindication.

The Plain Truth.

WILL THE bicycle regain popularity? is the question asked in the public press. The bicycle is still popular with those who know how to use it, for discovering beautiful by-ways and for renewing delightful memories of road, field, and wayside resort, and for the exhilaration and pleasure that come from its use. As for those who use it as a fad and allow others to tell them when the stopping time has come, it doesn't matter whether the wheel regains its popularity with them or not.

WHILE IT IS open to doubt whether any such thing as a "trust" exists, in the general acceptance of that term, there can be no question as to the fact that a coal combination has existed for a number of years, consisting of five of the large railroads penetrating the coal regions of Pennsylvania. These roads control practically all the railroad trackage in the coal fields. They determine each month what the output for the ensuing month shall be. It is decided just how much each operator shall

produce. It is now claimed that evidence can be produced to show that the railroad owners dictate to the individual operators just how much they shall produce, and the individual operators dare not make a greater output, because they will not be provided with the cars to place the coal on the market. This, if it can be proved, is said to be an obvious violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, and it is not surprising that an official inquiry is contemplated.

THE RESPONSES made to the government's call for bids for the installation of a wireless-telegraph system in Alaska show, among other things, that Marconi and his business associates by no means have a monopoly of this wonderful invention, as many people seem to suppose, but that, on the contrary, the competition is very free and open. Six bids were received by the government, one from a German concern and the others from American firms, the Marconi Company being counted among the latter. One company guaranteed that its apparatus would work over sixty miles' distance on the New Jersey coast, and the rate of transmission generally promised was from twenty to thirty words per minute. The bids are under consideration by signal-corps experts, and the successful competitor will have a task. The government has acted wisely, it seems to us, in selecting Alaska as a trial ground for the system, climatic and physical conditions there being such as to render wireless telegraphy of special usefulness.

TO NO better educational purpose could money be devoted than to that which has just been made a beneficiary to the extent of \$1,000,000 by Mr. John D. Rockefeller—the educational institutions of the South. The cause of education in the South is in deep need of financial aid, and Mr. Rockefeller's splendid gift is timely, not only on account of the immediate wants of such worthy institutions as those at Hampton and Tuskegee, but because it may divert into a new channel part of that stream of educational benefactions which has been a feature of recent philanthropy in this country. It is high time that the South should share in the liberal giving of education, and it is gratifying to see Mr. Rockefeller setting an example which is likely to be potent. In this matter we may assume that neither the interests of industry nor academic scholarship will be neglected. Here is a good field for benevolence, and it is to be presumed that, having begun this work, Mr. Rockefeller will promote it still further in the future.

THE PRESIDENT has let it be known that if Congress before adjournment does not send him the Philippine bill and a bill providing for reciprocity with Cuba, an extra session will be called. In this he will be sustained by the whole country. How the Philippines should be governed may be considered a party question, but Cuban reciprocity is as much the concern of the nation as the question of war with Spain was in the spring of 1898. We shall not have done our whole duty toward the Cubans until we afford them the means of conducting the separate government which, upon our stipulation, is to give them a qualified independence and to range them by our side for offensive and defensive purposes against the world. They cannot conduct that government without money, and they cannot raise money unless we open our markets to them by, and through sufficient tariff concessions. For such concessions they are willing to give an equivalent. Fatuity could go no further than to challenge our duty in the premises.

THE OPPONENTS of the ship-subsidy bill now before Congress have sedulously cultivated the impression that a ship-subsidy is, *per se*, a vicious and reprehensible act for our government or any other to adopt—a species of favoritism the chief, if not the only, object of which is to enrich a few individuals at the expense of the many. That it is not so regarded by upright and eminent Englishmen is evident from the argument put forth by Lord Brassey, the naval authority, urging the development of a policy of more liberal subsidies for English vessels. Lord Brassey says the government should be prepared to pay liberally for the fastest possible mail service across the Atlantic, that the imperial government should co-operate with Canada to this end, and that the steamship service to Australia, India, and the Cape should be accelerated and linked up with Vancouver, thus giving a twenty-knot service around the world under the British flag. All this extension and development is precisely what the subsidy bill at Washington aims to do for American shipping interests, and what it will do if it is allowed to become a law, as it should.

A PERTINENT and striking illustration of the inherent weakness and viciousness of the boss system in politics has been afforded by the resignation of Mr. Lewis Nixon as the leader of Tammany Hall. As a young man of character, education, and upright aims it was inevitable from the beginning that Mr. Nixon could not fill the place of a "boss" in the Tammany organization in any true sense of the term. To be such a boss and to be an honest man and self-respecting citizen at the same time was a sheer impossibility, an attempt to serve two masters and therefore a failure, as Mr. Nixon has confessed. The only marvel is that a man of his shrewdness and good sense could not have foreseen this at the outset. That the Tammanyites themselves have learned nothing from the incident is evident from the proposal to have "no boss hereafter," but to throw the direction of things entirely into the hands of three party leaders, which really meant that instead of one "boss" they will have several bosses. The latter scheme is just as undemocratic and as open to abuses as the other. The people alone are sovereign and the power of determining public policies should rest in them, and nowhere else.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

DR. SELDEN H. TALCOTT, who was given a complimentary dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria May 14th, by the homœopathic physicians of New York and a score of other states, to commemorate the completion of a quarter century as superintendent of the State Homœopathic Hospital for the Insane at Middletown, N. Y., received a well-merited honor. As superintendent of the first homœopathic insane hospital in the world, Dr. Talcott has demonstrated the excellence of the homœopathic treatment, as applied to the insane, by a recovery rate that is remarkably high. Under his able direction an ideal institution has grown up, which has no superiors and few equals in the land. He



DR. SELDEN H. TALCOTT,
A noted alienist.

was the pioneer in recognizing that insane people were sick people and in applying the hospital idea of rest, proper diet, and careful nursing to aid their recovery. He has insisted also that only those of kind and gentle disposition should be selected and trained as nurses and attendants for these helpless people. Under his direction and influence all the old-time, harsh, barbaric systems of restraint and of dealing with the insane have been replaced by kind, humane methods, and in consequence some of the saddest features connected with the terrible malady of insanity have been removed. One who has been foremost in bringing about these results deserves lasting honor.

BELGIUM HAS recently been the scene of a violent agitation over the extension of the suffrage; Russia is in serious trouble with a rebellious student element; Italy has a formidable revolt of the laboring classes on its hands, and Spain is full of riot and discontent. More significant in a way than any of these troubles, because it runs deeper and takes hold of stronger feelings and prejudices, is the rising tide of protest against the Ultramontane policy of the state church in Austria. This protest was voiced recently by Dr. Leopold Wahrmund, professor of canonical law at the Innsbruck University. The professor, though apparently a sincere Roman Catholic who has repeatedly defended the church, protested warmly against the subjection to the Papacy advocated by the Ultramontane party in Austria. He declared that such teaching was fatal to secular authority, and would end in Catholicism becoming the creed only of peasants, as paganism had become in the latter days of the Roman empire. The Ultramontanes, he said, "were destroying the vitality of the Catholic Church." The speech gave great offense to the clerical party, hitherto dominant in Austria. It is evident that in Austria one element that has hitherto silently supported the Ultramontanes has been irritated by recent aggressions into open opposition. Serious political consequences are likely to result from this division, for religious controversy now, as always, is easily kindled into a fierce and burning strife.

THE SOLEMN oath taken by Archduke Francis Ferdinand on the occasion of hismorganatic marriage to Comtesse Sophie Chotek, that no descendants of his by that marriage should ever lay claim to the throne of the dual monarchy, insures the succession to the crown of his brother, Archduke Otto. In all probability Archduke Otto's eldest son, Archduke Karl Franz Joseph, will one day ascend the throne. He is now a boy of thirteen (having been born at Persenber on Aug. 17th, 1887), and has hitherto been educated by private tutors exclusively. Recently his father thought it desirable to send him to a public school, and so he now attends at the



ARCHDUKE KARL,
Heir to the throne of Austria.—
From the "Sphere," London.

Schotten High School for two hours in the week for lectures on "heat." The Schotten High School is conducted in connection with the Schotten Monastery, which was founded in 1158 by Scottish Benedictine monks. Hence the name Schotten. The Scottish monks were invited to come over by Duke Henry II. of the Jasomirgott line, the ruler of the duchy of Austria as it was then. The monastery has thus been established nearly 150 years longer than the Hapsburgs have reigned in Austria and is immensely wealthy. This monastery owns the Schottenhof, the largest house in Vienna, which is inhab-

ited by 196 different families. The little archduke is very popular with his fellow pupils. It will be noticed that he wears an Eton collar and looks quite English. His companions are unmistakably German.

IN HIS BOOK on "The Private Life of the Sultan," Mr. Georges Dorys says that during the Armenian massacres it cost the Turkish treasury the equivalent of about \$1,000,000 for hush money, or "allocations," to certain European newspapers, besides the distribution of six hundred and forty costly decorations placed where they would do the most good. Abdul Hamid seemed to believe firmly in the cynical saying of Walpole that every man has his price. At the opening of the Berlin Congress he said to his minister, Saufet Pasha, "With a million pounds Turkish we could silence Bismarck."

IN A LAND which has produced more brilliant women than any other country in the world—De Staël, Récamier, Bonheur, Sand, and many others—it is claiming much to say of a living woman that she is entitled to rank among the first of her sex. Yet we think this can be fairly said of Madame Adam, of Paris. Madame Adam has led a long and eventful life—she is now over sixty—and has distinguished herself in many ways. Her first marriage, contracted at the age of fifteen, was a very unhappy one, and resulted finally in a separation. Her second husband, a



MADAME ADAM,
The brilliant woman journalist
of France.

Senator, left her a wealthy widow, and with this fortune was founded the *Nouvelle Revue*, and that famous salon in the Rue Juliette Lamber, in which all the celebrities of Paris—and, indeed, of all the world—at one time or another have been seen. Madame Adam has a little private theatre attached to her house, in which new plays are acted by clever amateurs on Sunday nights. Admission to the theatre on these nights is eagerly sought for, and Madame Adam has adopted the plan of playing each piece on three successive Sunday nights, for she never crowds her theatre, and her friends are numerous enough to provide three separate audiences. More than one poet dates his celebrity from a soirée at Madame Adam's. Jean Aicard read at her house for the first time his poem, "Miette et Nori." Rollinet recited his first verses there, and there Jean Rameau was introduced to the public.

STORIES OF President McKinley's consideration for the comfort and pleasure of his invalid wife are multiplying. One of the latest is an incident of the trip to California. Mr. Scott, the great ship-builder, told the President that Mrs. McKinley had challenged him to a game of cribbage and that he had accepted. The President asked him if he was a good player. Mr. Scott said he was so considered. "I am also a good player," the President replied, "but, do you know, I have never been able to play well enough to beat Mrs. McKinley." Mr. Scott understood the meaning of this, and he was vanquished by Mrs. McKinley.

THE PRINCE DE SAGAN is famous for two things, that of having been the most celebrated dandy of modern Paris days and for being the father-in-law of a beautiful American girl, the daughter of a former Vice-President of the United States, Mr. Levi P. Morton. He is now living in the south of France, quite feeble and old, with very little of that dandyism which made him the god of the Paris boulevards. His son, Count Boson de Périgord, was married to Miss Helen Morton in London, October 4th, 1901, and it has just been announced that he is to succeed to his grandfather's title, Duke of Valencay, which, strange to say, his father never assumed. This will make the daughter of Mr. Morton one of the most important noblewomen in France, or even in Europe, and mistress of the most beautiful château in the French republic, which her vast fortune will restore. The Prince de Sagan married the daughter of the famous Baron de Sellière, who was said to be the most beautiful woman in France at the time, and of whom the aging Empress Eugénie was extremely jealous, not only because of her peerless beauty but because of her rare taste in dress.



PRINCE DE SAGAN,
The greatest dandy of modern Paris

IT WOULD be gratuitous insult to the intelligence and patriotism of the Southern people to assume that they are responsible in any degree for the sensational frothings of Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, or that he voices the feelings and sentiments of any considerable portion of his own immediate constituency. How completely he is out of touch with the people of his own state was strikingly shown on the occasion of his silly and petulant conduct at the time his invitation to the reception tendered to Prince Henry at the White House was canceled. President Roosevelt has nowhere received a more cordial

and enthusiastic reception by the people than was given him at the time of his visit to the Charleston exposition, although if Tillman's influence had counted for anything it would have been otherwise. It is unfortunate that the South is not more fitly represented on the floor of the Senate, where it has had so many great and brilliant men in years past.

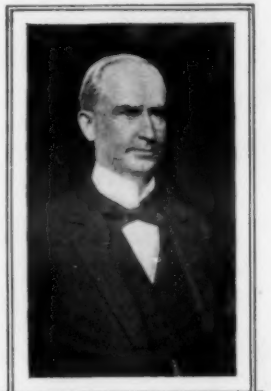
DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES in Washington were astounded recently by the precipitate and mysterious departure of Viscount Santo-Thyryo, the Portuguese minister, from the capital city to the home of his government. He left without acquainting the State Department or any of his many personal friends with the reasons for his action, and the affair remained shrouded in mystery until a few weeks ago, when a successor came to take his place. It then came out that Santo-Thyryo's hasty and unceremonious departure was due to an act of indiscretion on his part, quite pardonable under the circumstances, but which was evidently regarded at the time as a grave matter by the Portuguese government. It seems that on September 12th, two days before Mr. McKinley died, Santo-Thyryo called at the White House for information, as he had been in the practice of doing often during those critical days, and was informed that the President had passed away, that being the mistaken interpretation put upon a dispatch from Buffalo, received at the moment of his call. Before the mistake had been corrected, Santo-Thyryo had cabled the news to Lisbon and the King of Portugal promptly responded with messages of sympathy, addressed to Mr. Roosevelt and Secretary Hay. When it was discovered at Lisbon that Santo-Thyryo's announcement was premature, the officials there were so angered and chagrined that the zealous diplomat at Washington was instantly summoned home without being given any chance to explain. Regret is expressed at Washington over the sudden snuffing out of Santo-Thyryo's diplomatic career, since both he and the viscountess, his wife, were very popular in social circles at the capital, the latter being a beautiful and accomplished woman.



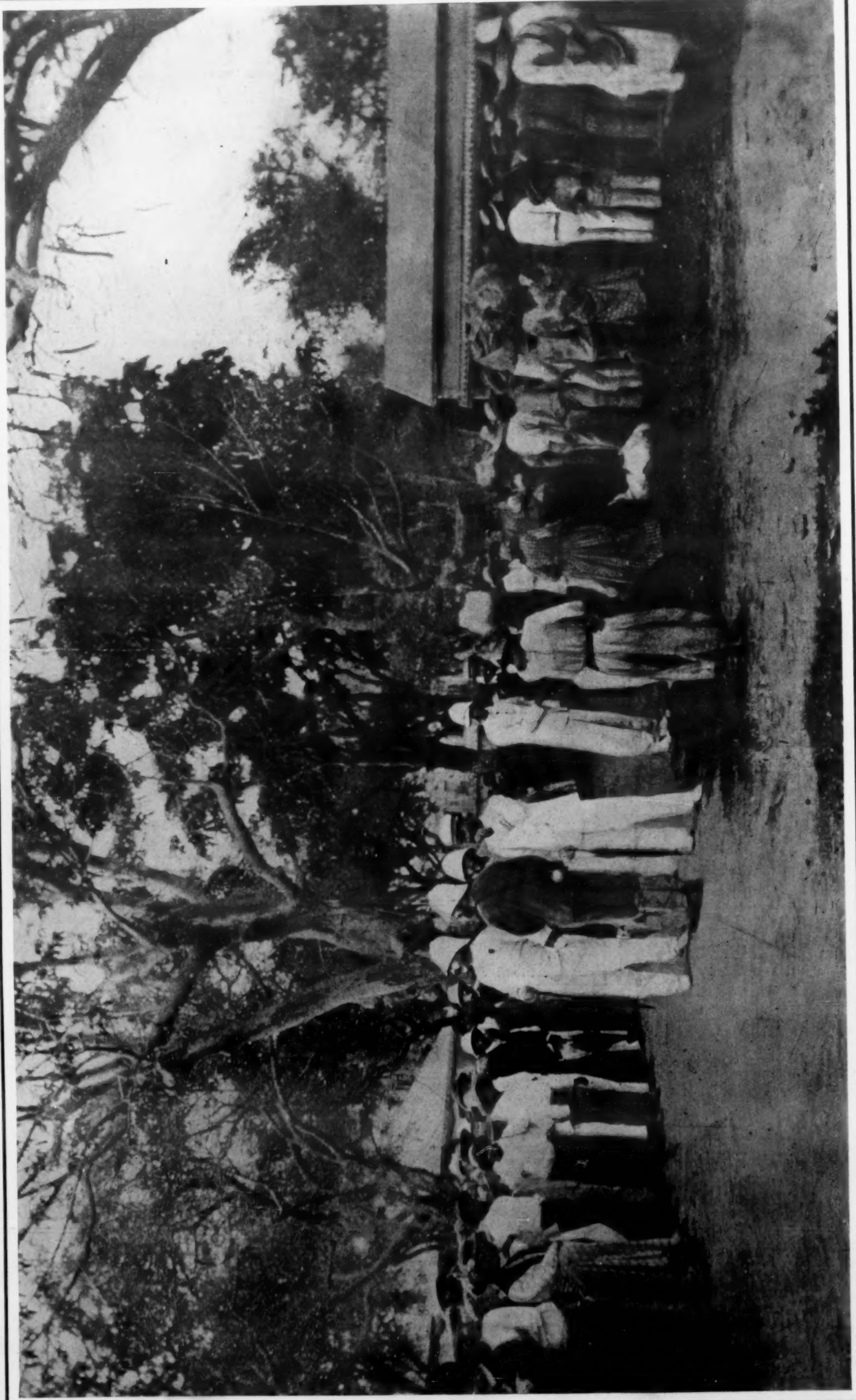
VISCOUNT SANTO-THYRYO,
The Portuguese minister, who suffered for another's mistake.
Citedist.

IT IS POSSIBLE, of course, that Mr. David M. Wilson may be a prejudiced witness, and therefore such anecdotes as he has to relate of the ex-President of the Boer republic in his "Behind the Scenes in the Transvaal" should be taken with liberal allowances, especially where they depict the Boer leader as a grasping, mean, and miserly person. Mr. Wilson was with him one day when Commandant Erasmus called to request a contribution on behalf of the fund being raised for the sufferers by a disastrous flood in the north. "I have no money," was the curt reply to the appeal. "But, President, you have \$35,000 a year," objected Erasmus. "I spend it all—I give it all away, and if I hadn't my farms I couldn't live," was the President's retort. Erasmus began to show signs of anger, and the family is noted for its temper. His Honor allayed the rising storm by offering to subscribe ten dollars. Erasmus remarked that it was very little, but he would accept it, and held out his hand for the coins. "I have no money now; you must wait till the end of the month," was the reply, and Erasmus had to wait two months for the President's subscription.

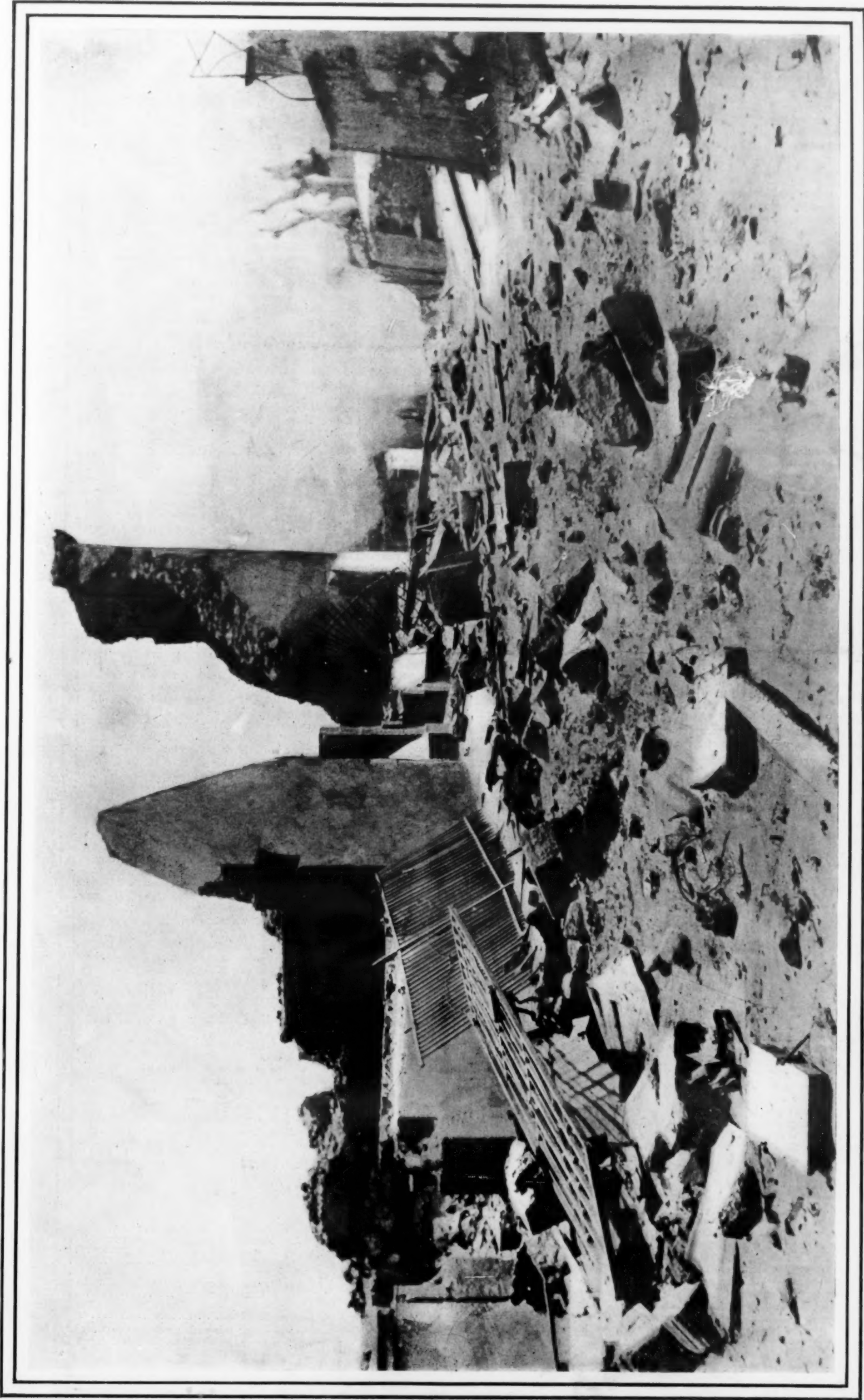
BY HIS defeat of United States Senator James K. Jones in the latter's recent campaign for re-election, James P. Clarke, of Arkansas, created a lively sensation in political circles at Washington and elsewhere. Owing to his prominence in the councils of his party—his position as chairman of the Democratic National Committee and his influence in the Senate—Mr. Jones was regarded as an invincible candidate to succeed himself. But in Governor Clarke he found a rival whose candidacy grew more and more formidable from the date of its announcement. Governor Clarke entered aggressively into the contest for the senatorial prize, and the results of the primary elections held throughout the state for an expression of popular preference indicated for him a decisive majority in the Legislature, with which the choice of Senator lay. The coming new Senator from Arkansas is a man of fine presence and a dignified manner. His record is declared to be clean and his integrity is unquestioned. He possesses ability, culture, much legal learning, and is a strong, lucid, and logical public speaker. Personally he is popular, and his friends predict for him an honorable career in the upper house of the national legislature.



JAMES P. CLARKE,
Who will be the new Senator
from Arkansas.



THE DOOMED NATIVES OF ST. PIERRE FORCIBLY RESTRAINED FROM FLIGHT TO SAFETY BY FRENCH SOLDIERS.
BY THE FRENCH GOVERNOR'S ORDERS, THOSE WHO WOULD HAVE ESCAPED AT THE BEGINNING OF THE VOLCANO'S ERUPTION WERE HELD UNTIL SUFFOCATED BY ITS POISONOUS BLASTS.
Photograph, copyrighted, 1902, by W. R. Hearst.



HOW ST. PIERRE'S STRONGEST BUILDINGS CRUMBLLED BEFORE THE VOLCANO'S FURY.

THE MARTINIQUE GOVERNMENT BUILDING AND JAIL OF STONE AND IRON CRUSHED TO SHAPELESS RUINS IN MONT PELEÉ'S FIERY OUTBURST.—*Photograph, copyrighted, 1902, by W. R. Hearst.*



An American Can See the Magnificent Coronation Spectacle for \$500

By Ralph D. Blumenfeld



LONDON, May 15.

THE QUESTIONS arising just now in many American minds are: How can I get to London for the coronation? When should I start? What will it cost me? What arrangements are being made to enable me to see the grand procession, the royal progress of the crowned King and Queen through fourteen miles of the London streets, and the great naval review which will follow? Will there be room for me in the hotels and on the stands, and how much will they charge me for rooms and seats to view? Also, what shall I see when I get there? The voyage by steamer from New York to Southampton or Liverpool, train to London, train back to the seaport and steamer back to New York will cost, roundly speaking, about \$200 to \$250. Berths should be booked without delay, for the stress upon the England-bound steamers is unprecedented.

Except for millionaires, there is no hope now of securing rooms at such hotels as the Cecil and the Carlton. The Savoy was booked "full up," as the English say, several months ago, and money would not now secure rooms there. But real first-class accommodation, outside the charmed circle of the world-renowned temples of magnificence, is still to be had. This accommodation can be obtained by early application to one of the great tourist companies, such as Cook's, or Gaze's, or Raymond & Whitcomb's, and these hotels are centrally situated and the provisions and quarters excellent at the lump sum of 104 guineas (say \$52) per person for the whole of the coronation week. This period will be immediately preceded by what is known as Ascot week, when royalty, the peerage of Great Britain, and practically the whole of English society will be in or near London and will be attending the fashionable races at Ascot, a few miles out, during the day, and giving a multitude of brilliant functions in the evenings. Those who would like to reach England in time for the period of festivity which is to begin with Ascot week will be able (always applying early, of course) to get hotel accommodation at \$50 per week and less for second-class accommodation.

Now as to seeing the coronation procession. There is no earthly chance of seeing the actual coronation itself. Even the English millionaire, unless he be a lord, a court official, or one of the privileged few invited by the King, through the earl marshal of England, has no more chance of entering Westminster Abbey to see the crown of St. Edward placed on the King's head by the Archbishop of Canterbury than he has of squeezing himself through the eye of a needle. The intriguing, buttonholing, backstairs influence that is in operation to secure admission is simply astounding, and yet the Duke of Norfolk, who has these things in charge, remains obdurate and unpliant.

But there are coronation sights for the visitor to see which will be even more splendid, if not so exclusive, as the actual crowning of the King and Queen. These will be: The royal procession to and from the abbey on Thursday, June 26th, the long procession through fourteen miles of the principal London streets from Buckingham Palace and back to the palace again, on Friday, June 27th, and the great naval review of one hundred and twenty British ships-of-war and other war-ships sent by many nations, between Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight, on Saturday, June 28th. These are the three cardinal sights, but there are still others of minor importance. On July 1st there will be the gala night at the opera, when the whole of the British aristocracy will bring out its most cherished heirlooms, its most valuable jewelry; when pearls and diamonds worth an aggregate of many millions will flash and sparkle upon the fairest and the richest in the land, and when, in the language of the showman, "the King and Queen, in a large royal box of white and gold, will attend the performance amid a paradise of the choicest roses and a triumph of lavish luxury."

On July 3d the King and Queen will go in state, with flashing escorts of Household Cavalry in shining helmets and nodding plumes, to a "solemn Te Deum" in St. Paul's Cathedral, and will afterward continue their journey through another street or two to the ancient Guildhall to take luncheon with the 700-year-old Corporation in all its hoary magnificence. Two days later the King and Queen will drive round the metropolis to see some of the batches of the 500,000 poor people hard at work devouring the free dinner which is to be provided for them by his Majesty on that day. Of course there will be great crowds on this occasion.

How can the visitor see these things? The answer, so far as the principal sights are concerned, is simple. Take seats on one of the almost innumerable specially-erected stands along the route; or, as to the naval review, take berths on one of the many great ocean-going steamers which are being used for the purpose. The prices of the seats to view the processions run from five dollars upward. In Trafalgar Square there has been constructed a huge timber stand, upon which seats are to be had to view the procession as it returns from Westminster Abbey. Here there will be five boxes, each containing thirty seats, and these will be let at \$800 per box. A sixth box, to hold thirty-five seats, will be let at \$1,050. The prices of the seats on the stand and above the boxes will be as follows: First row, \$75 per seat; second row, \$65, and so on down to \$15 a seat on the twenty-fifth row. This will be one of the finest sites on the whole route.

In St. Paul's Churchyard, all around the famous old cathedral, there are seats to let for the long procession (second day) at from \$10 to \$35. In South London, on the Surrey side, overlooking the point at which the South London borough mayors will present an address to the King as he pauses on his long procession on June 27th, seats are on sale at from \$5 to \$25, and windows are going at \$225 each. At the Borough Polytechnic Institute, in South East London, there are hundreds of seats. Ten to fifteen dollars are being charged for seats on the roof, and there are windows and seats at all prices. Some of the windows, to hold thirty people, are to be let at \$250 a window, while one room, from which about one hundred persons will be able to see the procession, is to be let *en bloc* for \$650.

Stands have been erected on various parts of the procession route to hold an aggregate of 125,000 persons. The windows and sidewalks will, of course, hold millions of people who will be able to see the procession. At nearly all the stands there will be refreshments of all sorts. Salmon and champagne luncheons are to be provided at the best stands at really reasonable prices, under the circumstances, though the traditional processional salmon and champagne are not to be recommended to people with weak digestions. The eye hospital in South London is letting its seats for the aid of the charity, and is providing a delightful luncheon at about \$2 per head, including salmon mayonnaise and ice-cream, a fine combination from a hospital point of view.

Everybody going to the stands is advised to go early, say between seven and nine a. m. After that the principal streets will be closed and barred with soldiers and policemen, and experience proves that the London policeman or the street-lining soldier is the most obdurate, pigheaded individual alive. Not even a duke can get through after the road is barred. There will be 52,000 soldiers along the route, as well as 15,000 policemen, so that there should be no difficulty about maintaining perfect order, as they did at the diamond jubilee of Queen Victoria in 1897.

Now for the ways and means of seeing the naval review on June 28th. The tourist agencies have chartered some of the finest steamships afloat and are letting berths aboard them for a cruise round the war-ships and a sight of the review. There are many prices and berths can be had at from \$15 to \$20 upward. One firm has secured ten vessels which it proposes to fill with tourists to view the naval pageant. It must be borne in mind that it cannot be seen properly from any point on land, and it is necessary to go some little distance out to sea. This same firm of agents has chartered fourteen trains to take its passengers from London to Portsmouth to board its fleet, which may be taken as an illustration of what may be expected in the way of railway delays and disappointments on the auspicious day. The price list of the steamship Pretoria will give some idea of the cost of seeing the coronation naval review.

The prices charged for berths include a first-class return railway ticket from London to Portsmouth or Southampton. The passengers will leave London on Friday afternoon to join the vessel, which will attend the review on Saturday, and on Sunday will cruise round the Isle of Wight and in the English Channel. The passengers will disembark at Portsmouth or Southampton on Monday morning and take train back to London.

Upper promenade deck, £36 15s. per berth, as two-berth cabins; promenade and saloon deck, £31 10s. per berth, as two-berth cabins; awning deck (outside cabin), £21 per berth, as three-berth cabins; awning deck (inside cabins), £18 18s. per berth, as two-berth cabins; awning deck (outside cabins), £13 13s. per berth, as six-berth cabins; upper deck (outside), £15 15s. per berth, as three-berth cabins; upper deck, section D (outside), £10 10s. per berth, as four-berth cabins; upper deck, section D (inside), £15 15s. per berth, as two-berth cabins; upper deck, section D (inside), £8 8s. per berth.

If visitors wish to view not only one of the most magnificent pageants of ocean power—British and foreign together—ever witnessed, but also the enchanting spectacle of the evening illuminations, when miles of magic light will gleam upon the face of the waters, they must remain out at sea until a late hour. As an instance of what is to be done in this direction the cruise of the steamship Commonwealth may be cited. This vessel is well known in Boston harbor, as she is regularly employed on the service between the United States and Europe. For her cruise passengers will leave London by special train for Southampton on Friday evening and will at once board the Commonwealth, which will proceed down the Solent to Spithead and anchor at her appointed station for the night. Here she will remain during the review on Saturday and the illumination of the fleet on Saturday evening, excepting the time when she is cruising up and down the lines of war-ships. On Sunday morning, after breakfast, a steam tender will land those who may like to return to London—about two hours' journey—the vessel then making a day's cruise along the Isle of Wight and the Channel. On Monday morning passengers will land at Southampton and return to London.

Now, to return to London and its great land pageants. When the visitor has reached the capital and has taken his seat on the stand, what will he see? Sir Walter Scott, in his superb description of the coronation of King George the Fourth, said it was "more splendid than the Field of the Cloth of Gold." I am certain that the

coronation of King Edward the Seventh will be more splendid than the coronation of King George the Fourth. While the solemnity and the grave Scriptural dignity, the crowning with gold, the anointing with oil, the taking by the King of the oath to protect his people and serve God, will only be seen by those inside Westminster Abbey, the magnificence, the splendor, the homage and respect paid by representatives of presidents and sovereigns from the ends of the earth, will be open to the delighted vision of the millions in the streets.

The longer and, from the spectacular point of view, the more important of the two processions of the King and Queen will be that of the second day—Friday, June 27th. This will be a fourteen-mile journey by the King and Queen in their gorgeous state coach, drawn by eight superb Hanoverian cream horses, gayly caparisoned, from Buckingham Palace, in the West End of London, on to the City (the home of Finance), then across London Bridge, over the River Thames, with its crowds of shipping, on through South London, with its swarming millions of the toiling and the poorer classes, northward again to Westminster Bridge, across the Thames once more, and then past the Houses of Parliament up Whitehall (where the people under Cromwell cut off the head of one of King Edward's reigning ancestors), and back through the fresh green foliage of the Mall to Buckingham Palace.

This procession will include every arm of the British army, both from the home barracks and from the distant colonies and dependencies of the British empire. Gorgeous Indian princes will ride in it wreathed about in rich Oriental color, princes and princesses of English blood and representative envoys of every civilized nation, including, of course, our own. There will be the Life Guards in their helmets, plumes, and steel breastplates, officers of state in scarlet and gold, soldiers home from the South African campaign in their sombre khaki, little black soldiers from the west coast of Africa, Chinese soldiers from the British station at Wei-hai-wei, tall, sleek, ebony warriors from central African tribes, queer-looking native troops from Hong-Kong, with head-gear like the roofs of conical huts, a thousand native troops from India, including fine Bengal cavalry, tough little Goorkhas in their turbans, and Indian lancers in white, gold-laced uniforms.

There will be the English prime minister in cocked hat and sword, bluejacket boys with their bands from the naval training ships, the lord high constable of England in rich uniform and long sword, foreign representatives in every imaginable style of resplendent garb, and the Hon. Whitelaw Reid, the special American envoy, most distinguished-looking of them all, by very reason of being in plain black every-day coat, waistcoat and trousers, without frills or feathers. It would be easy to go on enumerating details. Suffice it to say that visitors to London will see on June 27th a procession which, for variety, length, splendor and magnificence, will surpass any pageant witnessed in modern times.

As to the naval review, the interest, the splendor of it, and the beauty of the illumination of the mighty fleets by night, can be better imagined than set down here in print. Floating fighting towers of strength will lie in long lines upon the waters. Craft of every description, battle-ships, cruisers, torpedo-boat destroyers, steam greyhounds, tiny yachts, schooners, brigs—they will all be there. Royal salutes will boom out from the guns when the King, attired as an admiral of the fleet, comes to see the ships, and the vessels from foreign navies will run up signals of honor. Round about the day of the review there will be feasts and junketings, balls, receptions, music, and dancing. On land and sea the coronation period will be one long round of rejoicing. For a King of England, say the English, is not crowned every day.

The time and the money to be spent on the coronation tour depend, of course, to a large extent, upon individual purses and opportunities, tastes and circumstances. The following time and money tables, however, will form some sort of guide to those who go to England for the shortest time compatible with seeing the three cardinal features of the coronation period:

Leave New York, Wednesday, June 18, reach London, Wednesday, June 25; see the shorter and smaller procession from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Abbey and back, June 26; see the long procession, June 27; see the naval review, June 28; pass Sunday on the water or at Windsor or in London, June 29; see other London sights, June 30; royal night at the opera, etc., July 1; leave for New York, July 2; home, July 9. Total time away, three weeks.

COST OF THE TRIP.	
Fare, New York to London and back.....	\$250
Hotel, one week.....	60
Seats on routes of processions.....	50
Naval review cruise.....	70
Fares about London, Windsor, etc., theatres, and incidental expenses.....	70

Total cost..... \$500

Of course this table precludes the possibility of spending money otherwise than for actual necessities and the ever-present "tip."

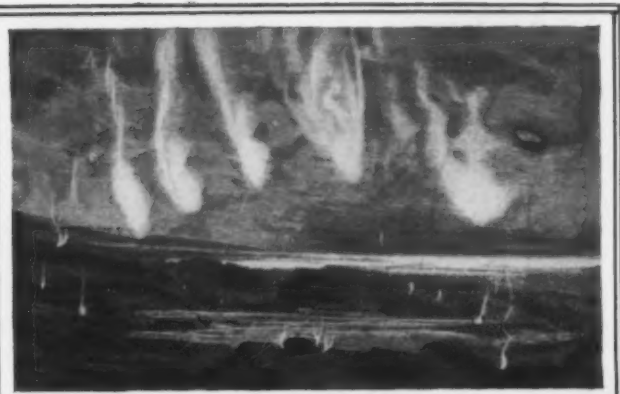
STRONG and better men and women are those who use Abbott's, the Original Angostura Bitters. Druggists.



VILLAGE, FOREST, AND FIELDS DISAPPEARING IN AN ABYSS.

Curious Effects of Earthquakes

Illustrated by Reproductions from the Famous Book on Earthquakes by M. Boscowitz



FLAMES AND EFFLUVIA ISSUING SUDDENLY FROM THE GROUND.

THE LOSSES of life and property incident to such fearful catastrophes as that which recently occurred in the Lesser Antilles are the greatest, but by no means the only, calamities following in the train of such cataclysmic events. The effects upon the survivors of such scenes of horror and death have sometimes been of the most painful character.

Most of the survivors of the disaster which befell the town of Caracas early in the last century were for a long time subject to nervous disorders. They would roll convulsively upon the ground, and then jump up and accuse themselves of all sorts of imaginary crimes. At Philippeville (Algeria), again, after the earthquake of 1856, several persons lost the use of their speech, while upon other occasions, as at Broussa in 1855, there have been many instances of paralytic patients regaining suddenly the use of their limbs. These and many other instances of like character are related by M. Boscowitz, a French writer on earthquake phenomena.

It would be thought that the deep and terrible emotion caused by an earthquake would only be felt in large towns, and that people inhabiting sparsely populated regions, like the South American Indians, and living in huts constructed of reeds and palm branches, would not be afraid of earthquakes. Yet a long way from the coast upon which the towns and villages are built, in the vast solitudes of the Orinoco and the Magdalena, human beings are not less alarmed by this phenomenon, which terrifies even the wild beasts of the forest and the monsters of the deep. For animals are in mortal terror during an earthquake, and Humboldt relates that the crocodiles of the Orinoco, generally as silent as the ordinary lizard, escape in haste from the heaving bed of that stream, and make off with piteous groans toward the forest.

During the shock which occurred in the canton of Valais (Switzerland) in 1855, the owls, which are, as a rule, the most timid and suspicious of birds, gathered upon the trees nearest to the houses, while other birds, such as swallows, took their flight toward other lands. It has

been noticed in the West Indies and elsewhere that, during an earthquake, domestic animals, such as the ox and the horse, will get close to each other and tremble all over. During the series of earthquake shocks in Calabria a hundred years ago, the dogs howled so loudly and dolefully that they were killed, and the same was the case at Philippeville in 1856; while at Bougie, in Algeria, the very nightingales and other song-birds were so struck with terror that none of them uttered a note for more than a week.

During the violent shocks which occurred in Spain during December, 1884, some enormous crevices were formed, and houses were swallowed. Along the tableland of Quito in 1797 several cracks opened and closed in such a way that some people were able to escape by stretching out both arms. Many persons on horseback and mules laden with merchandise were swallowed up, while others escaped by moving rapidly backward. Alexander von Humboldt relates that on this occasion many houses sunk into the earth with so little damage that the occupants, safe from all injury, were able to open the inside doors, and await their deliverance for two whole days. They went from room to room, with lighted torches to see their way, cooked their food, and discussed with one another the chances of their being rescued.

Among the most curious effects of earthquakes must be reckoned the deep wells, which open instantaneously and which are found to be full of water or sand to their mouth, the latter being, as a rule, round and convex, and nearly always surrounded with a layer of slime. The most celebrated of these basins, in respect to number, dimensions, and symmetry, are those at Rosarno, in Calabria, which had their origin in the two earthquakes of 1783. Immediately after the shock most of these wells had the shape of a funnel inside, and looked like small ponds, some filled with water and others with sand, which came right up to the surface. This fact might possibly be explained by the large quantity of earthy substances forced up to the surface, which, accumulating, produced an

obstacle which the water, raised from the depths of the globe, could not surmount.

The Wallachian earthquake in 1838 lasted from the 11th to the 23d of January, and gave rise to many large crevices, one of which, near Beltschuk, communicated with a number of gulfs, from which were emitted sand and water. During the Broussa earthquake in 1855 a farm of nearly ten acres disappeared, and the owner, who was some distance off, saw his house and land gradually engulfed beneath the surface of the earth, and a vast column of water bubble up upon the site. Earthquakes sometimes occasion a general disturbance in the water system of the district. While a severe shock is in progress, rivers and lakes undulate violently, and the level of their waters is either raised or depressed all at once.

At times, the waters of a stream are precipitated in a fresh direction, impelled by the underground shock, which, after having destroyed their former bed, has made a fresh one for them, by either raising or lowering, as the case may be, the ground around them. In 1546, after a violent earthquake which destroyed the cities of Sichem and Rama, the waters of the Jordan first began to fall, and then disappeared suddenly, the bed of the stream remaining dry for two days and two nights, but upon the third day the stream again filled. During the Andalusian earthquake in 1884 the river Cogollos suddenly altered its course, and all the streams and rivulets around the village of Guevarja disappeared, while the bed of the river Almachar, in the same district, was riven asunder, and its waters inundated the surrounding country, which it was no longer possible to irrigate.

At times the water of rivers and large lakes rises like a mountain to a great altitude, and in falling back submerges the surrounding country. The fall of this mass of water is always accompanied by a terrible crash, and it buries everything which comes in its way. Thus, upon the 26th of August, 1856, during a violent underground earthquake in Honduras, a lake several leagues in extent suddenly overflowed, and did more damage than the earthquake itself.



FOREST AGITATED BY EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS IN CENTRAL AMERICA.



A REFUGE FROM TURBULENT WATERS DURING AN EARTHQUAKE.



AN IMMENSE OCEAN WAVE LASHED UP BY EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS.

King Edward as an Educator.

INASMUCH AS Oxford University is the centre of the educational world at the present time, by virtue of the will of the late Cecil Rhodes, it may be well to remember that King Edward VII. was an undergraduate there, and also at Cambridge University. He arrived at Oxford at the beginning of the Michaelmas term, in 1859, and became an undergraduate of Christ Church College. He was registered at the deanery. He received his certificate of matriculation, written in Latin. When his grand-uncle, George IV., as Prince of Wales, became an undergraduate of the same college, he was welcomed at a banquet in the great hall, and before the evening ended was not in good condition to sign the college records. The King is a linguist, knowing well the ancient and at least three of the continental languages, German, French, and Italian. After his studies at Oxford and Cambridge he went to Edinburgh and attended special lectures on science. His teachers in science took him to various manufactories and there demonstrated their lectures by experiments. While making one of those visits, Dr. Playfair asked him to plunge his bare hand into a caldron of lead that was heated many degrees beyond the boiling point. He was unhurt. He did as

requested and proved his instruction and also his confidence in his professor. While he was the Prince of Wales he took special interest in educational affairs. After he purchased Sandringham as his country estate, he investigated the schools in its neighborhood and made improvements in them. He founded scholarships in the schools at King's Lynn, often examined the scholars and presented the prizes to the winners of them. A King cannot be an idler, nor can an heir to the modern throne prepare himself for accession to it without thorough study of the humanities and of practical affairs. King Edward has prepared himself, diligently and effectively, for his present exalted position as King of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British dominions beyond the sea; Defender of the Faith; and Emperor of India.

Japan's Future Emperor.

PROBABLY NO royal child lives in greater splendor than the heir presumptive to the throne of Japan, a boy eight months old. He is said to have no less than twelve nurses and attendants, and will be supplied with an English and a French governess as soon as he is able to talk.

Three Days.

THEN POSTUM SAVED HIM.

It makes rather solid friends of people when they discover a liquid food that will save life in extreme cases of need.

Speaking of Postum Food Coffee, a lady in Toledo, O., says: "For over five years now I have used Postum Coffee entirely in place of the ordinary coffee or tea."

"I used to have stomach trouble and every time I drank a cup of ordinary coffee suffered the greatest distress. My troubles left when I left off coffee and began using Postum."

"The most severe test I know of was when my husband was down with gastric typhoid fever. His stomach would retain nothing; we tried milk, and various other drinks. Everything we put into his stomach would come up in less than three minutes. After the third day of this kind of work I concluded to give him some Postum Coffee. He drank it and relished it and retained it, and for four weeks he lived on Postum and nothing else to speak of. You can depend upon it that Postum gained some good friends, for husband would have died if it had not been for the nourishment afforded by Postum Coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.



WHERE SEVENTEEN DEAD BODIES WERE STREWN IN THE ROADWAY IN A STREET NEAREST THE VOLCANO.—Copyright by Judge Co. 1902.



WRECKAGE FROM THE HILLSIDES AND HOMES, AND HUMAN REMAINS, MINGLED IN CONFUSION. Copyright by Judge Co. 1902.



BLACKENED CORPSES PROTRUDING FROM DUST-COVERED RUINS OF THE PRINCIPAL STREET. Copyright by Judge Co. 1902.



CHARRED BODY OF A MAN SUFFOCATED BY THE DEADLY VOLCANO'S GAS WHILE SITTING IN HIS DOORWAY.—Copyright by Judge Co. 1902.

TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF ST. PIERRE, MARTINIQUE, FRENCH WEST INDIES.
BY THE ERUPTION OF MONT PELÉE, THIS BEAUTIFUL CITY, WITH ALL ITS INHABITANTS, WAS DESTROYED WITHIN A FEW HOURS.—Photographed for Leslie's Weekly by its special artist, Walter M. St. Elmo, of the Naval Service, Porto Rico.



RUE VICTOR HUGO, ST. PIERRE—ON THE LEFT IS THE CATHEDRAL, WHERE THOUSANDS IN VAIN SOUGHT REFUGE.

Photograph by Dr. C. I. Fletcher, Indianapolis.



MARKET-HOUSE OF FORT DE FRANCE, CENTRE OF DISTRIBUTION OF SUPPLIES FOR MARTINIQUE SUFFERERS.

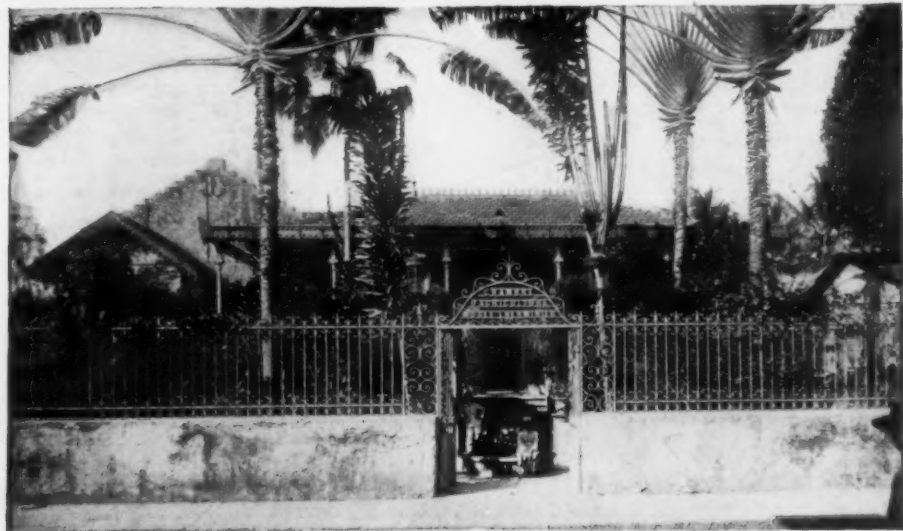
Photograph by Dr. C. I. Fletcher, Indianapolis.



INTERIOR OF THE BEAUTIFUL ST. PIERRE CATHEDRAL, NOW A MASS OF RUINS.—A. B. Duffie.



BREAD PEDDLER OF ST. PIERRE.
A. B. Duffie.

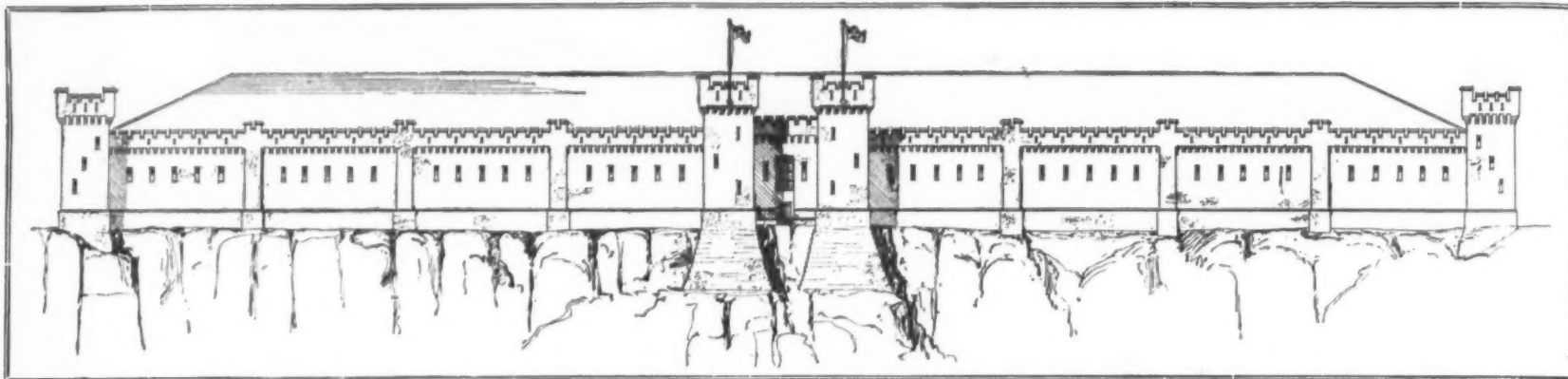


THE FRENCH AGRICULTURAL HALL IN ST. PIERRE, BURIED IN ASHES AND LAVA.
A. B. Duffie.



A MILK PEDDLER OF ST. PIERRE.
A. B. Duffie.

WHERE THE VOLCANO'S VICTIMS DIED BY THOUSANDS.
THE ST. PIERRE STREET AND CATHEDRAL TO WHICH THOUSANDS OF FRENZIED PERSONS FLED FOR SAFETY.



NEW RIDING-HALL PLANNED FOR THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY AT WEST POINT—ELEVATION FROM THE HUDSON.—FROM THE DESIGN OF PROFESSOR C. W. LARNED.

For a New West Point

FINE BUILDINGS AND A LARGE INCREASE OF FACILITIES PLANNED FOR THE NATIONAL MILITARY ACADEMY

By H. Irving Hancock, Author of "Life at West Point"

THIS IS the one-hundredth year of the actual life of the United States Military Academy at West Point. The creative act of Congress that gave the academy real existence was approved in March, 1802. Yet, during the ten years preceding the War of 1812, the maximum number of cadets in attendance at the academy was thirty-six, while the average number did not exceed twenty. The new plans of the War Department provide for remodeling the academy to properly care for the increased number of cadets allowed by law.

In the early days of the life of the academy a great deal of apathy was exhibited by the public, and not a little was shown by the Secretaries of War. In 1809 Secretary of War Eustis did all in his power to abolish the Military Academy. During the next year nearly everything in the way of instruction was denied to the cadets. But the opening of the War of 1812 brought a change. The country realized the necessity of trained military officers—a need that General Washington had found whenever men of technical training were required. In 1812 Congress hastily provided for the reorganization of the academy, and the theories then introduced have been followed, in the main, ever since. A large number of professors was added to the staff, while the number of cadets was increased to two hundred and fifty.

Military instruction, however, was still given in a most primitive way. It was not until Major Sylvanus Thayer became superintendent, in 1817, that the academy began to broaden on the lines that have subsequently made it the foremost military school of the world. Major Thayer is recognized as the "Father of the Military Academy." He instituted many improvements, such as the semi-annual examinations. He blazed the way for the annual board of visitors. It was due to his ideas that the cadet became a less independent young man and at the same time was made thoroughly amenable to army discipline. Before the régime of Major (afterward Colonel) Thayer, cadets had been accustomed to choose their own branch of the service. Major Thayer provided for the appointment of cadets to the various branches of the service in accordance with their achievements at the academy.

After Major Thayer came various superintendents. Almost all of them were highly competent men. The academy went forward as rapidly as was possible under such excellent direction. After the Mexican War, General Scott expressed his opinion that our unparalleled record of successive victories in that contest was due to the fact that the army was officered by West Point men. Once more the country awoke to the fact that soldiers trained as they are trained only at West Point are worth far more than men who come from the walks of civil life. The Civil War demonstrated that all the greatest commanders on both the Northern and Southern sides were graduates of the Military Academy.

Naturally, the practical demonstration of the problems of modern warfare brought about a change of opinions on many of the most vital questions. The Military Academy profited, for a while, by the lessons learned from the Civil War. Then, for some twenty-five years, the academy "stood in its tracks" for want of anything else to learn. There were, to be sure, the teachings of the Franco-Prussian war, and all that was to be gained from our numerous small affairs with the Indians. Most important of all were the Indian campaigns, for the American regular has made himself the best soldier of the world to-day through

the instruction he has gained from practical experience in combating the North American Indian.

The war with Spain, as fought out in Cuba, taught us many more points, for the Spaniards mingle the advantages of civilized warfare with the practices of barbarism. It was in Cuba that our troops demonstrated the superiority of humane over barbaric combat—and won! In all the sanguinary struggle at San Juan Hill there was no more distinguished officer than Lieutenant Albert L. Mills, now Colonel Mills, superintendent of the United States Military Academy. He was severely wounded in that action, yet he displayed such gallantry that, after having gained his captaincy, he was appointed to the superintendency of the Military Academy with the local rank of colonel. The administration of Colonel Albert L. Mills as superintendent has been the most notable for a number of years, and has been productive of great good at the academy, which has developed along the lines of modern progress, and in whose curriculum and in the schedule of practical drills many wise changes have been made.

These changes have been made with caution, and always in the interest of progress. Cadets have been, under Colonel Mills's directions, divided each month into conduct grades according to their records, and greatly increased privileges granted to the first conduct men of the upper class who are soon to become officers. Colonel Mills executed the wise recommendations of the former commandant of cadets, Major Hein, which resulted in the soldierly work and the manner in which all a cadet's military drills and duties were performed, counting toward his graduating standing; and the detail of all cadets of the first class to perform in turn all the duties of officers, instead of confining this, as formerly, to a few, has revolutionized the practical instruction of cadets, and greatly added to their use on joining their regiments.

Another great gain has been the dispensing with the strain of a special examination in the case of boys who have proper qualification to enter West Point, so that the boy can use the year before entry in preparing for the ordeal at the academy. This, it is thought, will reduce the number of failures after entrance. Another wise provision established by Colonel Mills is one that will put an effectual stop to hazing in the future. The early training of the cadets has been taken out of the hands of the new third-class men, and is now intrusted to the physical director, who is an officer of the army. Conduct, more than ever before, is made the price of extra privileges, and many of the cadets are even allowed a few days' liberty at the Christmas season, with permission to visit their homes. Numerous other extra privileges

have been established by the superintendent, but all of them are based on records of exemplary conduct. These much-prized privileges have resulted in a very much higher standard of conduct throughout the corps.

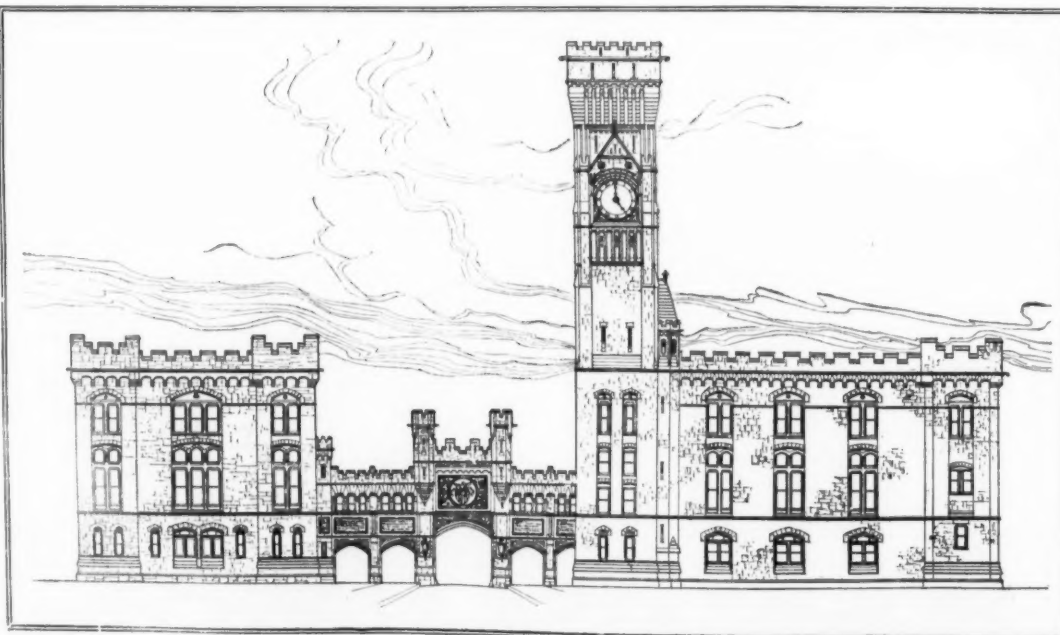
At the present time there are 481 cadets in barracks. Each room in the barracks quarters is supposed to accommodate two cadets. In many of the rooms there are three young men. In each such case there is one too many in the room. Colonel Mills and his coadjutors have formed the plan of the new West Point Military Academy. The House of Representatives has appropriated \$5,500,000 toward the rebuilding of the institution, and some of the plans are shown in the accompanying illustrations. The Senate will undoubtedly pass the bill approved by the lower house of Congress, and a new Military Academy, suited to the increased needs of the country, will take the place of the present one.

The law provides for the appointment of rather more than 500 cadets—to be exact, 511—in 1903. In view of the fact that only about sixty per cent. of the cadets are graduated, this would leave a very small percentage of graduates as officers for the army. Under the present law, graduates of the Military Academy are given commissions first, while "meritorious non-commissioned officers" are promoted from the ranks when all of the West Point cadets have been appointed to the army. If any vacancies then exist, officers are appointed from civil life.

If it be conceded, as of course it must be, that men from West Point make the most efficient officers, then the need of providing for a greater number of cadets at West Point must be admitted. The academy must meet not only present demands, but must be fitted to meet the requirements of the future. The army has been greatly expanded, and further increase will be necessary if our country is to hold its place as the foremost of the great Powers. Even the present army calls for a great increase in the number of cadets in case most of the army officers are to be, as they should be, West Point graduates.

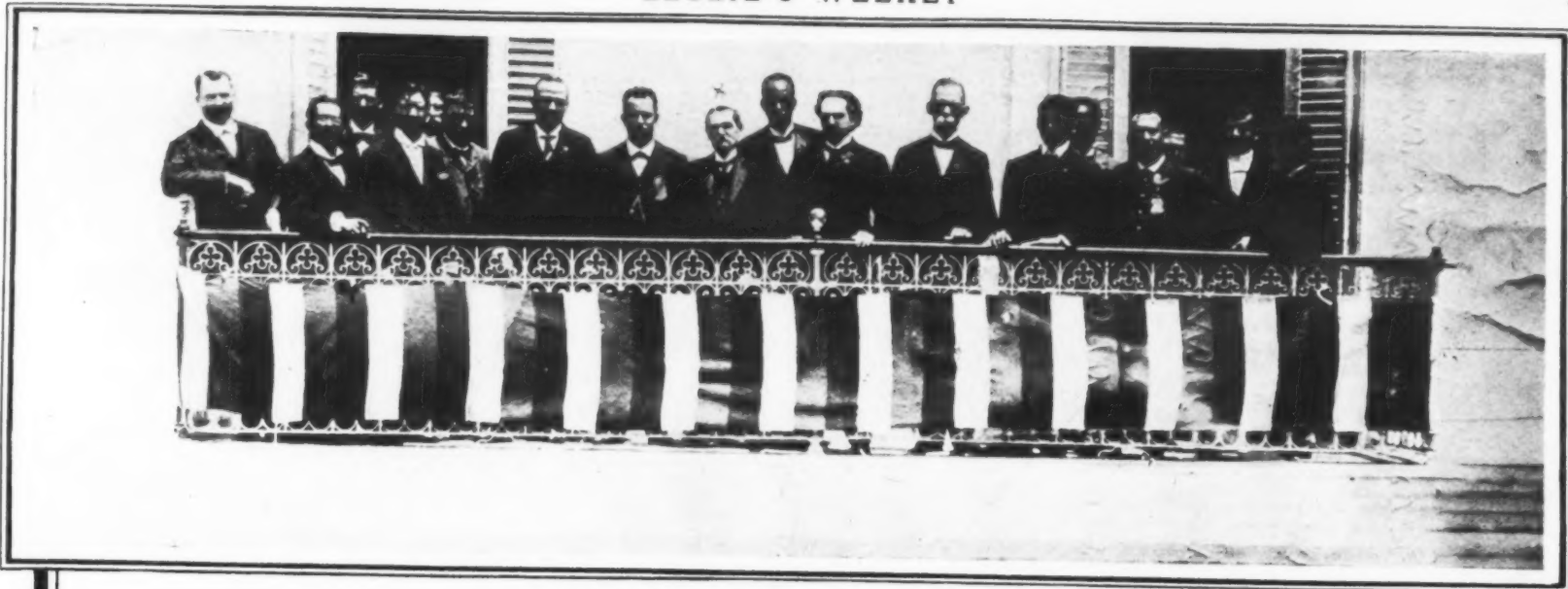
In the very near future, beyond a doubt, it will be necessary to have at West Point a corps of cadets numbering 1,000 men at least. It is the plan of the War Department and of the superintendent to carry out the improvement of the Military Academy along such lines as will meet every necessity of the present, and so that no work will be lost should an increase be made in the number of cadets at any future time. It will take some years—two or three, or more—to remodel and to erect the new buildings contemplated. It will be a work of no little time to construct the north elevation of the Academic building, with its new clock-tower and the new scheme of sally-ports. On the south there will be the elevation of a viaduct to connect the present Academic building with the proposed annex that will be built in line with the new plans. This south elevation will be of three stories.

In the main Academic building, on the first floor, are to be the electrical and chemical laboratories and the geological and mineralogical cabinet, with three small rooms appropriate to the purposes of these departments. On the second floor will be the chemical lecture room, with a seating capacity of three hundred. There will be in addition a preparation room, a room for electrical apparatus, eight section rooms, a room for a working cabinet of rocks and another room for a working cabinet of minerals. On the third floor will be a lecture room, and beyond that ten section rooms, with a store room, a



THE PROPOSED NEW ACADEMIC BUILDING FROM THE NORTH, WITH CONNECTING VIADUCT.—FROM THE DESIGN OF PROFESSOR C. W. LARNED.

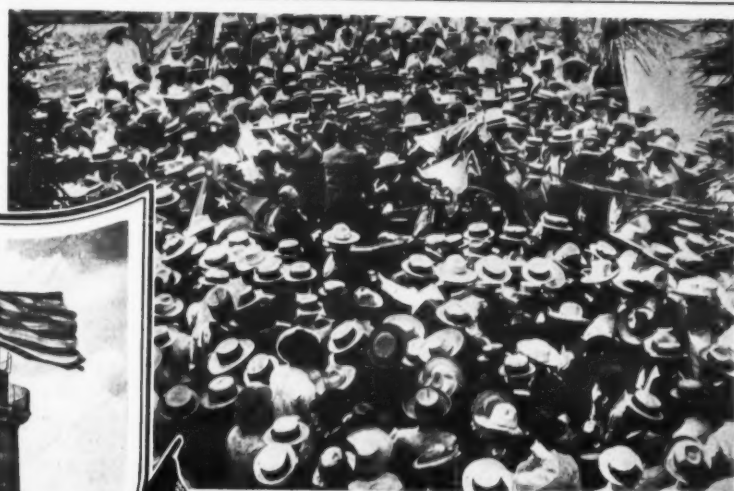
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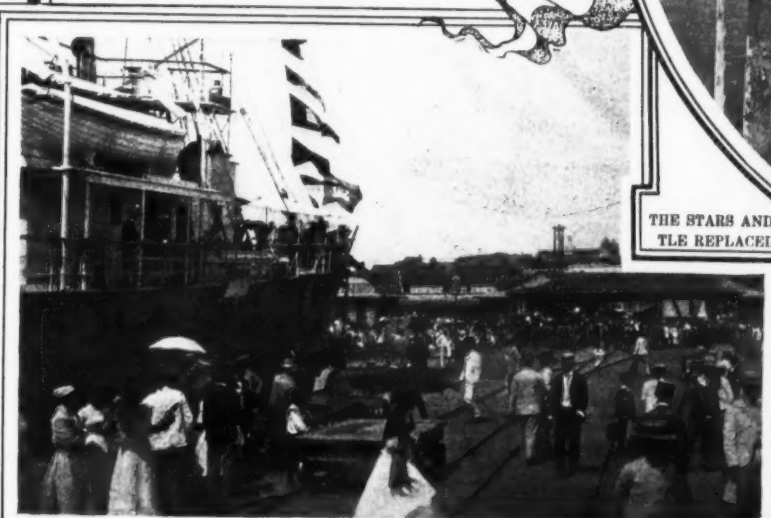
PRESIDENT PALMA REVIEWING THE PARADE IN HAVANA.



UNITED STATES TROOPS IN HAVANA EMBARKING FOR HOME.—Haskins.



CROWDS GREETING THE NEW PRESIDENT AT GIBARA.—Haskins.



THE NEW PRESIDENT'S WELCOME AT THE LANDING AT SANTIAGO.—Haskins.



THE STARS AND STRIPES ON MORO CASTLE REPLACED BY THE CUBAN FLAG.



INTERIOR OF TACON THEATRE, WHERE THE TRANSFER OF GOVERNMENT TOOK PLACE.—Mental.

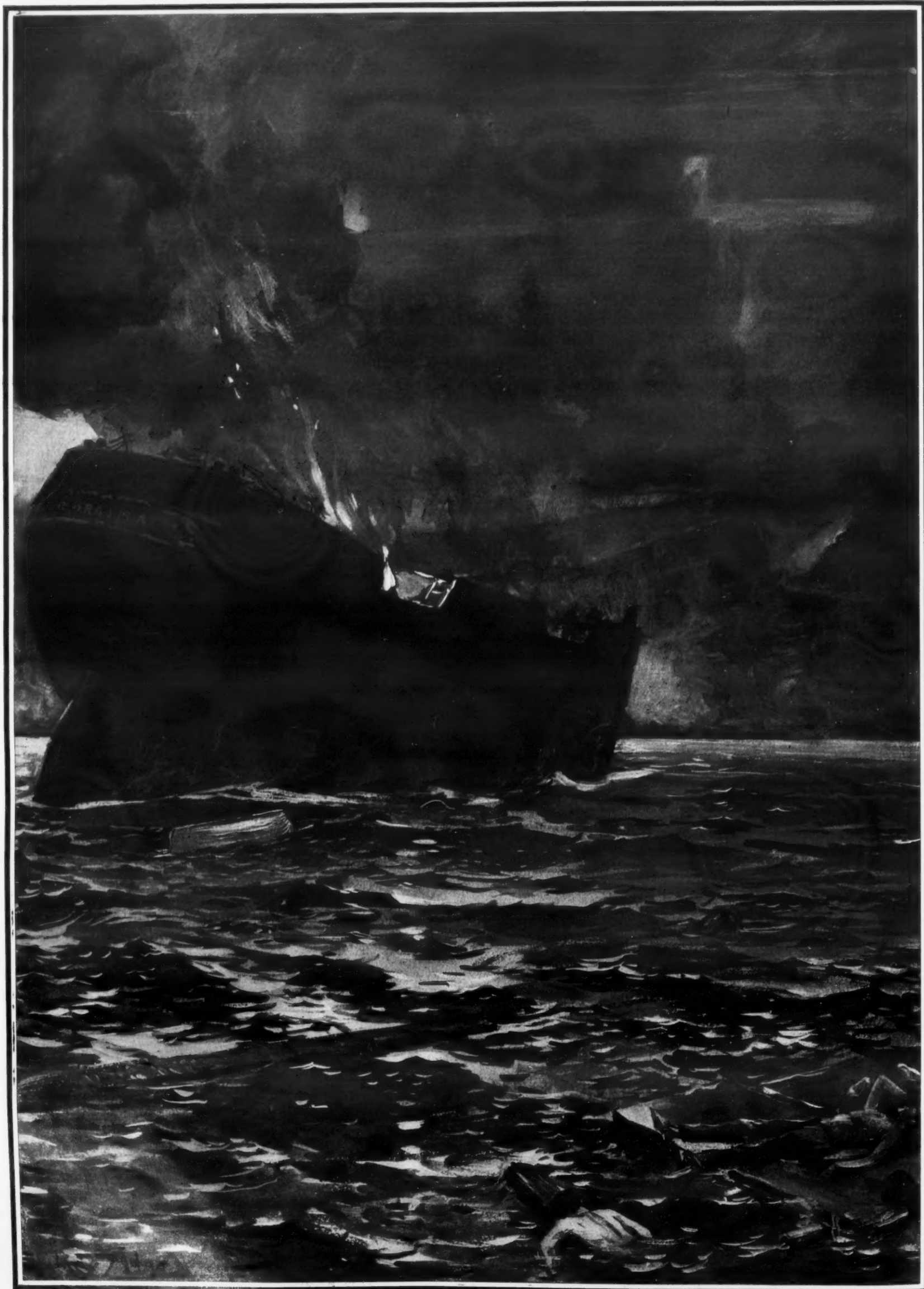


CUBAN SCHOOL-CHILDREN WELCOME PRESIDENT PALMA IN HAVANA.—Doty.



HOUSE IN HOLQUIN, WHERE PRESIDENT PALMA, ONCE A PRISONER, WAS RECENTLY AN HONORED GUEST.—Haskins.

CUBA PROUDLY TAKES HER SEAT AMONG THE NATIONS.
THE NEW REPUBLIC, CREATED BY THE GRACE OF THE UNITED STATES, ENTHUSIASTICALLY CELEBRATES THE INAUGURATION OF ITS FIRST PRESIDENT.



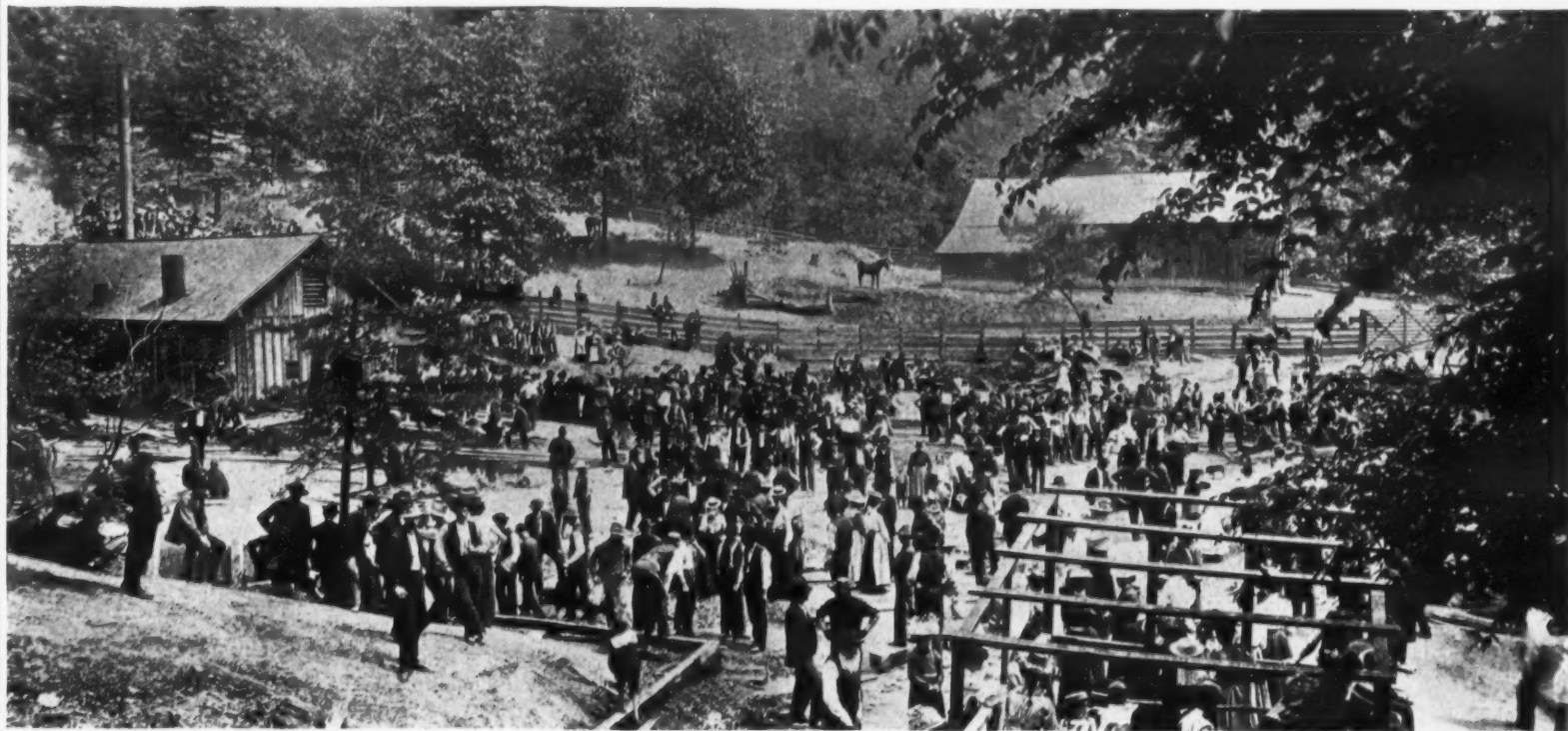
THE WORST VOLCANIC DISASTER IN ALL HISTORY.

TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF THE BEAUTIFUL CITY OF ST. PIERRE—THE BURNING RORAIMA IN THE FOREGROUND.

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE ERUPTION OF MONT PEELE, TAKEN FROM THE DECK OF THE KORONA BY MRS. H. MERRILL, 100 EAST SEVENTY-THIRD STREET, NEW YORK — Drawn by Sydney Adamson.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE DESOLATED TOWN OF COAL CREEK, TENN.—THE HAPPY HOMES OF MINERS MADE HOUSES OF MOURNING BY THE TERRIBLE DISASTER OF MAY 10TH.

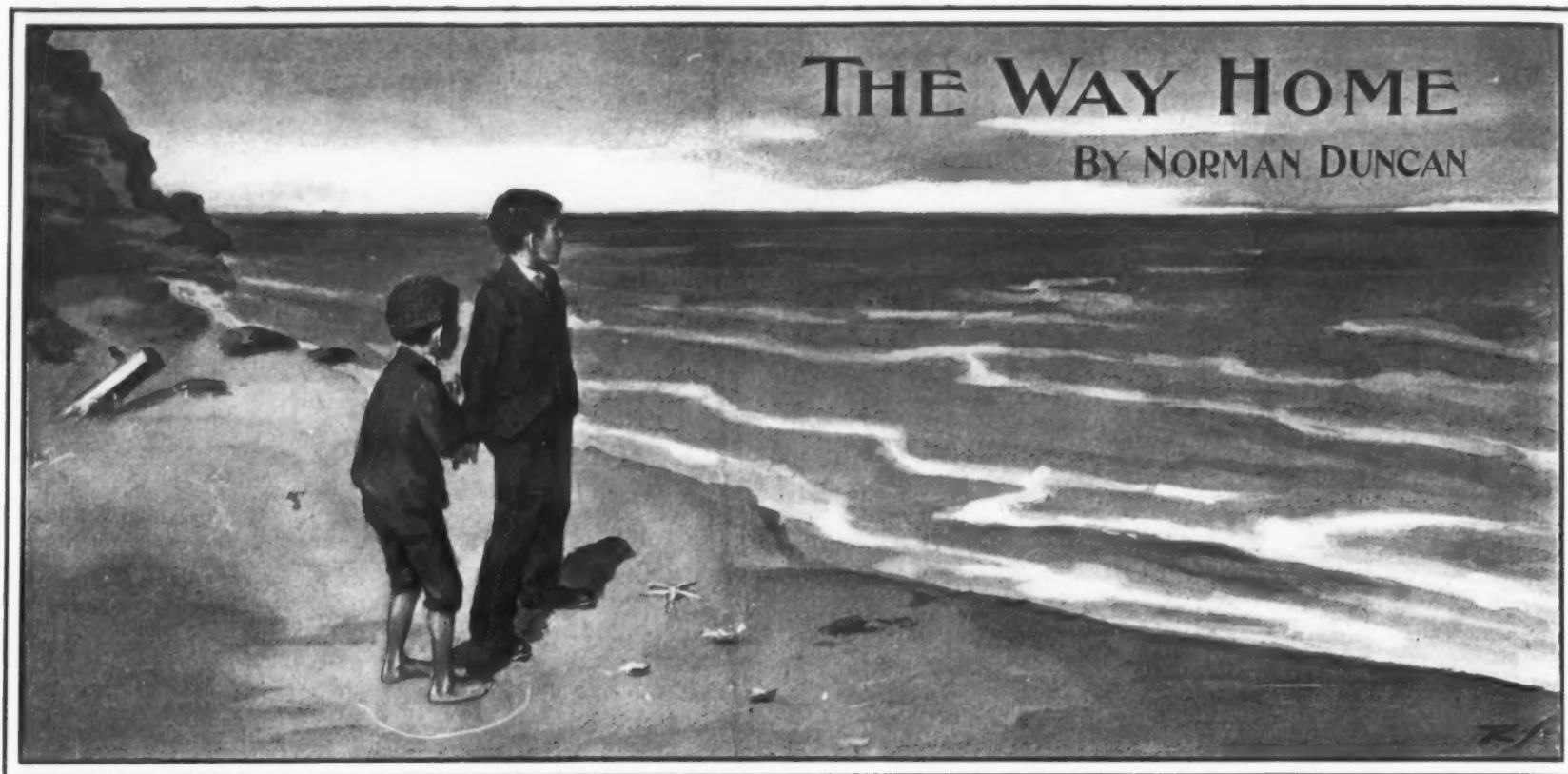


BEREAVED WOMEN AND CHILDREN AWAITING A TRAIN-LOAD OF THE DEAD—ONE OF THE SADDEST SPECTACLES EVER WITNESSED IN THE UNITED STATES.



ENTRANCE TO THISTLE MINE—BODIES BEING TAKEN OUT.
Men on left are carrying a body into a shop, where the dead are laid out—coffins on extreme left.

THE MOST APPALLING MINING ACCIDENT OF THE NEW CENTURY.
NEARLY 300 MINERS, LABORERS, AND BOY HELPERS SUFFOCATED IN A DEADLY GAS EXPLOSION AT COAL CREEK, TENN.
See page 540.



Drawn by Ralph Taylor Shultz.

IN TWO PARTS.—PART I.

RAGGED HARBOR is in Newfoundland—a cleft in that forbidding, rocky coast where it is most remote—and it harbors forty fishing families, who take their living from a sea which, at best report, is gray and moody. The mail-boat slips through the tickle to the placid basin once a fortnight in the summer season, weather permitting. It is an aged, consumptive sort of craft, for all the world like a worn-out paddle-punt hand who has weathered a forgotten number of biting gales, and it wheezes and coughs most alarmingly while it threads its way through the shallows, runs at haphazard in the fog, scrapes past hidden rocks, and lurches from the crests to the troughs of high seas. It comes to Ragged Harbor in the night, when the shadows are black and wet, and the wind, blowing in from the sea, is charged with a clammy mist. The lights in the cottages are blurred by the fog, a ragged, broken line of yellow splotches rounding the harbor's edge, and beyond is deep night and a wilderness into which the wind drives. In the morning the fog still clings to the coast and within the cloudy wall it is all glum and dripping wet, and when a veering wind sweeps the fog away there lies disclosed a world of rock and forest and fuming sea, stretching from the end of the earth to the summits of the inland hills—a place of ruggedness and hazy distances, of silence and a vast, forbidding loneliness.

To Ragged Harbor came Bagg, aged twelve, and Joy, of uncertain age, but thereabouts—to Ragged Harbor came Bagg and Joy from the gutters of London.

Bagg and Joy had been exported for adoption. The gutters of London are never exhausted of their product of malformed little bodies and souls; they provide waifs for the remotest colonies of the empire. So, as it chanced, Bagg and Joy had been exported to Newfoundland—transported, swift as magic, it may be said, from their native alleys to this vast and lonely place. Bagg was scrawny and sallow, with bandy legs and watery eyes and a fantastic cranium. So was Joy; but they were not at all alike—no more alike than a certain ingenuous impudence resembles a manner the most laconic. Then, too, though both faces were street-wise and weakened, Bagg had a snub nose which turned blue when a cold wind struck it, but Joy's was a flabby smudge and manifested no distress. But, all other differences aside, they were pitifully identical in the impression of unhealthiness and moral perversion they gave the good women of St. John's. When this particular consignment of waifs was landed the committee wept. Then they went to work with a will; they allotted Bagg and Joy to Ezekiel Rideout, of Ragged Harbor, whose application was on file, and forthwith dispatched them north by rail and the wheezy little mail-boat. Into the heart of Ezekiel's wife there had crept a great, sad longing, for she had no child of her own. Thus, when Bagg and Joy were put ashore and stepped from the foggy night into the kitchen, there was a place waiting for them—not only there and in the loft, but in the motherly heart of Ruth Rideout, who had longed for their coming.

But Bagg and Joy wanted to go back home.

Old Uncle Tommy Luff, just in from the grounds off the Muff, where he had been jigging for stray cod all day long, had moored his punt to the stage head, and he was now coming up the path with his sail over his shoulder, his back to the wide, flaring sunset. Bagg and Joy sat at the turn to Squid Cove, disconsolate; and they talked in undertones, for the sky was heavy with glowing clouds, and the whole earth was filled with a glory such as they had not known before.

"Shall I arst the ol' beggar when 'e gets 'ere?" said Bagg.

"Do," said Joy.

"I say, mister," piped Bagg, when Uncle Tommy came abreast, "which way's 'ome from 'ere?"

"Eh, b'y?" said Uncle Tommy.

"One, sir. Which way is 'ome from 'ere?"

In that one word Bagg's sickness of heart expressed itself—in the quivering, wistful accent.

"Is you 'Zekiel Rideout's lads?" said Uncle Tommy.

"Don't yer make no mistake, mister," said Bagg, somewhat resentfully. "We ain't nothink t' nobody. We're a brace o' free-born orphuns, an' Joy, ere, is a bit wuss, but—"

"I knowed you was they lads," Uncle Tommy drawled, "when I seed the size o' you. Sure, b'y, you knows so well as me where 'Zekiel's place is to. 'Tis t' the head o' Burnt Cove, there, with the white railin', an' the tater patch aft o' the place where they spreads the fish. Sure, you knows the way hoame."

"Don't be perwerse, mister," Bagg complained. "Joy, 'ere, ain't in no condition t' stand perwersity. Tell us, now, won't yer? Which way is 'ome from 'ere?"

"Hingland," Joy jerked out.

"Oh, hoame!" said Uncle Tommy, with that same tender clinging to the word. "When I were a lad like you, b'y, just here from the West Country, me fawther told me if I steered a course out o' the tickle an' kept me starn fair for the meetin'-house, I'd sure get hoame t' last."

"Which way, mister?"

Uncle Tommy pointed out to sea—to that far place in the east where the dusk was creeping up over the horizon. "There, b'y," said he. "Hoame lies there."

Then Uncle Tommy shifted his sail to the other shoulder and trudged on up the hill.

"Joy," said Bagg, his voice all a-quiver, "did yer 'ear 'im?"

Joy nodded. Bagg whispered in his ear. Joy shook his head. Again Bagg whispered. Again Joy shook his head.

"Why not?" said Bagg.

"Stummick," said Joy.

"Stummick be blowed," said Bagg. "Yer ain't got nothink left t' womit."

Joy eyed Bagg—a volume of insulting challenge.

"I've 'alf a mind t' wallop yer for that look," said Bagg.

"Wisht yer 'ad a bit more," said Joy.

"Which I 'aven't," said Bagg. "Just 'alf a mind. So yer 'ide's safe for a bit longer."

"It's surprisink," remarked Joy, "ow that 'orrid small piece 'as kep' yer outer prison so long."

"Don't provoke me," Bagg whimpered. "Don't, Joy—don't provoke me. I 'aven't no 'art for a turn-up with yer. If I 'ad, I'd give it yer like a man. But I 'aven't, Joy; I 'aven't no 'art for it. I want t' go 'ome. I want t' go 'ome." He looked from the sea's misty distances to the sombre water of the harbor below, and from the nearer rocks to the wilderness and the lonely hills far off in the dusk. "I want t' go 'ome," he wailed. "Demme, Joy, I'm a-cryin'!"

So Bagg threw himself on the slope of the hill. Sobs convulsed his scrawny little body.

Now, Bagg and Joy were fresh from the street. Their lore was not the lore of this hard coast. It had to do with sewers and hobbies and sharp corners and the hoofs of horses, not with tides and winds and the reach of breakers. Of the ways of a punt they were densely ignorant. Moreover, their courage, their assurance, when it came to handling that sensitive thing, was nothing short of terrifying. So it is not to be wondered at that, having ventured out in the night, they were driven high and dry on Pancake Rock, which is just within the tickle—for the tide runs through that narrow exit to the sea like a swift river, and the rock is awash when it begins to fall. How-

ever, there they were at dawn of the next day, and there Uncle Ezekiel Rideout espied them when he missed the punt. He set out to the rescue in Sammy Arnold's rodney. His grin, as he pulled near, was of the broadest.

"'Tis wonderful curious," said he, "how you come here. How did un happen?"

"Ow did we?" cried Bagg, addressing Joy, his fertile little brain working at top speed. "Did you 'ear them words, you beggarly young orphun? Did yer?"

"Ow?" Joy chimed in, rolling up his eyes. "Oh, 'ow?"

"Shall I tell 'im, Joy?" said Bagg. "Do yer think 'is bloomin' nerves 'd stand it t' be told? Shall I tell 'im?"

"Do," said Joy.

Bagg eyed Uncle Ezekiel up and down—it may have been to gauge his simplicity. Uncle Ezekiel smiled.

"Uncle 'Zekiel," said Bagg, most solemnly, "'ere was Joy an' me a-sleepin' in your loft las' night as peaceful as a hangel an' a himp. I don't go so fur as t' denige," said Bagg, "I don't go so fur as to denige, Uncle 'Zeke, that Joy is a reg'lar himp from 'ell. 'E ought t' be sent 'ome, 'e should, an' I ought t' go along t' see that 'e don't come back 'ere. Well, suddent like, I was woke up. 'What's up?' says I. 'I am,' says Joy. An', s' 'elp me, so 'e was, with 'is skinny legs—which is 'orrid crooked, too—as white as pipe-stems. 'What to?' says I. 'Nothink but t' collar a ghost,' says 'e. 'Ave yer done it?' says I. 'No,' says 'e. 'Why not?' says I. 'E 'ad no neck,' says 'e. 'No neck?' says I. 'Nor yet a 'ead,' says 'e. 'Joy,' says I, 'we'll 'ave t' collar 'im by the 'eels.' 'An' 'ang 'im in the stage,' says 'e, 'an' take a shillin' a 'ead for a look.' So out we slips—"

"Sure, I've heerd tell a wonderful sight about that ghost," said Uncle Ezekiel. "Did you not think t' leave me have a hand at catchin' un?"

"'Ear 'im?" cried Bagg, completely stumped. "Why didn't we wake 'im up, 'e wants t' know. Shall I tell 'im, Joy? Shall I tell 'im?"

"Do," said Joy.

"Could yer blime me for corruptin' 'is 'art after that? Now, could yer?" said Bagg. "I'll tell 'im, Joy, I'll tell 'im. 'Joy,' says I, 'we'll wake Uncle 'Zekiel an' let 'im in on the sport.' 'No,' says Joy, 'not for anythink.' 'Why not?' says I. 'Bagg,' says 'e, 'if you wake Uncle 'Zekiel ain't that the same as wakin' Aunt Ruth?' 'It is,' says I. 'Bagg,' says 'e, 's' 'elp me, I wouldn't bring the blush o' shine t' that innocent woman's cheek.' 'Shime!' says I. 'Ow's that?' 'Bagg,' says 'e, 'that ghost ain't got no clothes on, not a blessed stitch,' says 'e. 'Bagg,' says 'e, 'it's somethink 'orribly naked.' 'Joy,' says I, 'we 'ad best take after that disgustink ghost alone.' 'Bagg,' says 'e, 'we will.' So we folleyed 'im over the flake t' the stage. Then we seen 'im float out over the water. 'Joy,' says I, 'sink er swim, I'll folley 'im.' So we got in the punt an' we give 'er a shove. An', s' 'elp me, the first think I knowed—s' 'elp me, it was—the first think I knowed, 'ere we was on this bloomin' 'unk o' stone. An' 'ere we been, s' 'elp me, every blasted minit since."

Uncle Ezekiel winked at the sun, which at that moment shot a beam of yellow light over the surface of the sea. Then he cast a stolid wink at Joy.

"S' 'elp me!" said Joy.

"'Tis wonderful curious," said Uncle Ezekiel.

"'Orrid," said Joy.

Uncle Ezekiel smiled.

From that hour there was an ache in the hearts of Bagg and Joy—an abiding, anguished longing for a crowded place and the roar and glitter of the street.

This was in the fall, when the winds are variable and gusty, when the sea is breaking under the sweep of a freshening breeze an' yet heaving to the force of spent gales. Fogs, persistently returning with the east wind,

filled the days with gloom and dampness. Great breakers beat against the harbor rocks; the swish and thud of them never ceases, nor is there any escape from it. Bagg and Joy went to the fishing grounds with Ezekiel Rideout, where they jigged for the fall run of cod; and there they were tossed about in the lop, and chilled to the marrow by the nor'easters. Many a time the punt ran, heeling and plunging, for the shelter of the harbor, with the spray falling upon Bagg and Joy, where they covered amidships; and once she was nearly undone by an off-shore gale. In the end Bagg and Joy learned consideration for the whims of a punt and acquired an unfathomable respect for a gust and a breaking wave. Thus the fall, when the catching and splitting and drying of fish was a distraction; then came the winter—short, drear days, mere breaks in the night, when there was no relief from the silence and vasty space round about, and the dark was filled with the terrors of snow and great winds and loneliness. At last the spring, when the ice drifted out of the north in vast flocks, bearing herds of hair-seal within reach of the gaffs of the harbor folk, and was carried hither and thither with the wind. Then there came a day when the wind gathered the clumpers and pans in one broad mass and jammed it against the coast. The sea, where it had lain black and fretful all winter long, was now covered and hidden—the ice stretched unbroken from the rocks of Ragged Harbor to the limit of vision in the east.

And Bagg and Joy, with their whole hearts, still wanted to go home.

This much may be said of the ice: the wind which carries it inshore inevitably sweeps it out to sea again, in an hour or a day or a week, as it may chance. The whole pack—the wide expanse of enormous, incohesive fragments of fields and glaciers—is in the grip of the wind, which, as all men know, bloweth where it listeth; a nor'east gale sets it grinding against the coast, but when the wind veers to the west the pack moves out and scatters. If a man be caught in that great rush and heaving,



"'I WANT T' GO 'OME,' HE WAILED. 'DEMME, JOY, I'M A-CRYIN'!'—Drawn by Ralph Taylor Shultz."

he has nothing further to do with his own fate but wait; he escapes if he have strength to survive until the wind blows the ice against the coast again—not else. When the Newfoundlander starts out to the seal hunt he makes sure, in so far as he can, that no change in the wind is threatened; so Uncle Ezekiel Rideout kept an eye on the weather that night.

"Be you goin', b'y?" said Ruth, looking up from her weaving.

Ezekiel had just come in from Lookout Head, where the watchers had caught sight of the seals, swarming far off in the shadows.

"They's seals out there," he said, "but I doan't know

as us'll goa the night. 'Tis like the wind 'll haul t' the west."

"What do Sammy Arnold say?"

"That 'twill haul t' the west an' freshen afore midnight."

"Sure, then, you'll not be goain', b'y?"

"I doan't know as anybody 'll goa," said he. "Looks a bit too nasty for 'em."

Nevertheless, Ezekiel put some pork and hard-bread in his dunny bag, and made ready his gaff and tow lines, lest, by chance, the weather should promise fair at midnight.

"Where's they two young scamps?" said Ezekiel, with a smile—a smile which expressed a fine, indulgent affection.

"Now, I wonder where they is?" said Ruth, pausing in her work. "They been gone moare'n an hour, sure."

"Leave un bide where they is so long as they like," said he. "Sure, 'hev must be havin' a bit o' sport. 'Twill do un good."

Ezekiel sat down by the fire and dozed. From time to time he went to the door to watch the weather. From time to time Aunt Ruth listened for the footfalls of Bagg and Joy coming up the path. After a long time she put her work away. The moon was shining through a mist; so she sat at the window, for from there she could see them when they rounded the turn to the path. She wished they would come home.

"I'll goa down t' Eleazar Manuel's t' see what's t' be done about the

seals," said Ezekiel.

"Keep a lookout for the b'ys," said she.

Ezekiel was back in half an hour. "Eleazar's gone t' bed," said he. "Sure, noa one's goain' out the night. The wind's hauled round t' the west, an' 'twill blow a gale afore mornin'. The ice is movin' out slow a'ready. Be them b'ys out yet?"

"Iss, b'y," said she, anxiously. "I wisht they'd come home."

"I—I—wisht they would," said Ezekiel.

Ruth went to the door and called them by name.

But there was no answer.

(To be concluded.)

For a New West Point.

Continued from page 542.

model room and ordnance office. On the fourth floor will be, first of all, the room devoted to lectures on philosophy. There will be, besides, eight section rooms, a library, dark room, photographic room, and a room devoted to repairs and models.

Of great interest to one accustomed to visit the Military Academy will be the new riding hall. From the Hudson River it will be seen, its castellated towers rising from the centre of an imposing structure. The interior will be divided into the north hall and the south hall, each 298x121 feet. There will be galleries for spectators, stalls for one hundred and five horses, an office, a guard-house, and rooms for saddlers' stores, equipments, feed, etc. The present riding hall is an antiquated structure. The new riding hall will be one of the finest architectural sights on the reservation.

Long ago the present post headquarters was found to be too small for the demands made upon it. The new headquarters is to be a handsome structure of three stories and basement. In the basement the printing department will take up nearly half of the space, the bindery and storage rooms occupying the remainder of the room. The entire first floor will be given over to two large museum rooms, each 57x61 feet. Here will be found all of the curios collected in the different wars in which the United States has been engaged. On the second floor will be found the offices of the superintendent, adjutant, and quartermaster, with rooms for receptions, for libraries, and other purposes. The third floor will contain twelve rooms, half of which will be devoted to the important work of the quartermaster's department and the other six to general office work.

A building of the greatest importance, that has long been needed, is the cadet administration, guard and social assembly building. On the first floor will be an anteroom leading into the office of the commandant of cadets. Across the corridor will be the office of the cadet officer of the day, and from this there will be a doorway opening into the room of the cadet guard. In the rear will be two rooms devoted to the needs respectively of the tactical officers and of the clerks. On the second floor, in front, will be the room of the officer in charge, connecting with the bedroom of the same officer. There will be also a retiring room for women, a music room 25x51 feet, and in the rear two parlors and reception rooms, each 25x51 feet. The third floor will contain a chess room, the hall of the Cadet Y. M. C. A., the hall of the dialectic society, and a general assembly hall with a seating capacity of three hundred and sixty.

There are several important additions to be made to the gymnasium. It is now recognized at West Point that a man who is not as well qualified physically as he is mentally cannot be expected to prove the best type of officer. Every effort is therefore made to turn out cadets

who represent the best type of physical manhood. The gymnasium of the future will have dressing rooms, a fencing room, an armory, a swimming tank, shower baths, a shuffle-board and bowling alley, a basket-ball court, and space for indoor baseball, including a batting cage. There will be a running track 72x180 feet, and an indoor tennis court. Athletic work has been for many years an important part of the curriculum at the Military Academy, but it is a part of Colonel Mills's plan that the new academy shall turn out stronger men than in the past.

By the time that the new academy is completed it will be the finest-equipped school of its kind in the world. It is fitting that it should be, and necessary that it should be, if the United States is to maintain in the face of all foreign jealousies the foremost position among the nations of the world.

Exclude Undesirable Immigrants.

THE INDICATIONS are promising, we are glad to observe, that a new immigration law will be enacted by the present Congress, in which such changes will be made as experience has shown are greatly needed to exclude dangerous and objectionable persons. Among those who will be excluded from the country under the provisions of this bill are all idiots, insane persons, paupers, disorderly women, persons afflicted with loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases, persons who have been convicted of a felony or other crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude, polygamists, anarchists, or persons who advocate the overthrow of all government or of all forms of law or the assassination of public officials. The head tax on aliens will be increased from one dollar to three, to provide a larger fund for the enforcement of the law. A specially good feature of the new law will be a provision whereby the jurisdiction of immigrant officials over aliens is extended to a period of five years, at any time within which such persons as have become paupers, criminals, or otherwise objectionable may be apprehended and deported to the country from whence they came. The provision against the admission of persons afflicted with contagious diseases is particularly stringent, a heavy fine being inflicted upon ship-owners and transportation companies who knowingly permit such persons to take passage on their vessels for this country. With this new and improved law and a general reorganization of the immigration bureau at New York, as now promised, it ought to be possible to satisfy all just and reasonable requirements in regard to the admission of aliens into the United States. Respectable, industrious, and law-abiding immigrants are as welcome here as they have ever been, and it is not proposed that any unnecessary hardships shall be imposed upon such persons when they come knocking at our doors.

Startling Prevalence of Adulterations.

NO IMPOSITIONS practiced upon the public are more contemptible or deserving of severer punishment than those which affect the health of the community. Recently a most reprehensible practice was brought to light in the case of the arrest and conviction of a New York druggist on the charge of refilling Poland water bottles with a liquid which he palmed off on his customers as the genuine article. The court in passing sentence in this case denounced the guilty party in scathing terms, declaring that the offense committed was mean and villainous in the last degree, a judgment in which the public will heartily concur. A fine of two hundred and fifty dollars was a light penalty, it would seem, in view of the opinion expressed, and certainly well within the bounds of justice. A recent report of a government investigation into food and drink adulterations has shown that these are startlingly prevalent, the adulterating substances often being harmful in a high degree, and many actually poisonous. Such practices ought to be checked with a severe hand, and if the present laws on the subject do not provide adequate penalties, then we should have more and better legislation.

Summer Comfort.

GET READY FOR WARM WEATHER.

By a complete change in breakfast, at this time of the year, one can put the body right to go through the summer comfortably.

Leave off meat, potatoes, and heavy body-heating foods, and use the food that will nourish the body and give reserve force to the brain and nervous system.

A most appetizing and healthful breakfast can be made on Grape-Nuts and cream, some fruit, and perhaps two soft boiled eggs—this meal will furnish full strength and nourishment up to the next, and has a remarkable effect on the body during hot weather. Remember, the cells of the body you are now building will last you into summer, so be sure and build the kind that tend to keep a cool body and level head.

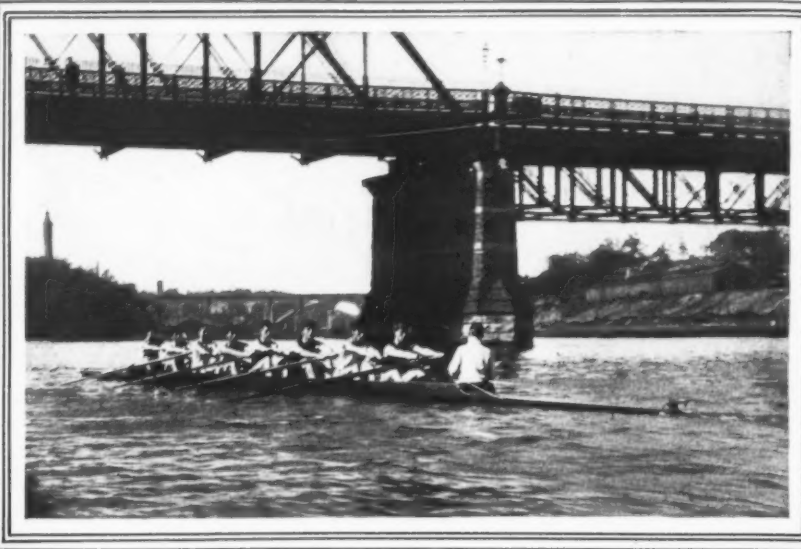
One pound of Grape-Nuts has more nourishment—that the system will absorb—than ten pounds of meat, without any of the internal heat of meat that a person wishes to avoid during the warm season; its rich, nutty flavor added to the delicate sweet of the grape sugar makes a dish pleasing to the most critical taste.

You receive Grape-Nuts from the grocer ready to serve, as it has been thoroughly cooked at the factory by food experts, and this saves heat from cooking and time and exertion necessary in preparing ordinary food.

A change from the old breakfast to one like this will refresh and invigorate the system in a surprising manner and permit you to enjoy the pleasures of summer in a cool, comfortable fashion when your neighbors, differently fed, will be "hot."



COLUMBIA 'VARSITY CREW TRAINING ON THE HARLEM.—Earle.



COLUMBIA FRESHMAN CREW ROWING ON THE HARLEM.—Earle.



ALBERT PLAW, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA'S GREATEST ATHLETE, PUTTING THE SHOT.—Sedgwick.



PLAW THROWING THE HAMMER.

In the World of Sports

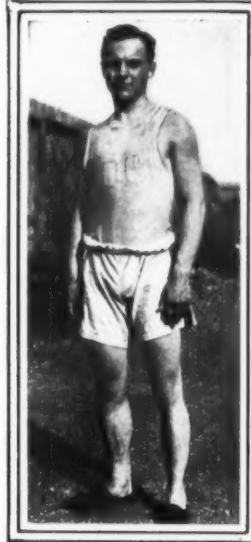
REMINISCENCES OF MALCOLM FORD, THE ATHLETE

IT IS well to forget, as quickly as possible, tragedies of the Ford sort; but the brothers—author and athlete—had so many friends that a few words regarding one of the best-known athletes that ever lived will not be out of place. Knowing him from his early youth and having trained with him under "Scotty" McMasters, now the Harvard athletic mentor, I knew Malcolm Ford as he was. He was naturally enthusiastic over whatever he took up, and sacrificed much to become one of the best-known athletes in the world. He submitted to paternal displeasure in order to become the all-around athletic champion of the country for four years. On the death of his father Malcolm was found to have been cut off without a cent, but his friends always understood that the three brothers had made an arrangement by which Malcolm was to receive his share of the estate. After quitting athletics he became as enthusiastic in automobiling as he had been over the cinder-path, and he was identified with that sport up to the time of his untimely death. He was the editor of the *New Centaur*, which ceased to exist after three issues, and it was probably the financial difficulties of the publication which had much to do with the killing of Paul, followed instantly by remorse on the part of Malcolm and his own suicide. Malcolm was never known to wear an overcoat except to hide evening clothes, which, by the way, he wore as few men are able to wear them, for he was the ideal model in the eye of the really expert tailor, carrying not an ounce of superfluous flesh. Acquaintances he numbered by the thousands, personal friends he had few. Unlike Lon Myers, Kraenzlein, and some of the other great athletes, Ford was of that disposition which made enemies of the men he defeated, while the opponents of Myers rushed to embrace him, so pronounced was their admiration for his wonderful sprinting abilities and sunny disposition. In a competition Ford fretted as a two-year-old will do when, for the first time, he finds the unwelcome steel bit in his soft mouth. Ford surrendered the all-around championship to Alex. Jordan, one of the most popular athletes that ever lived. Ford was at one time charged with professionalism, but the charges were not substantiated. A. B. Gunn is the present all-around champion.

THE TRIALS OF JOCKEYS.—Those who patronize the great races throughout the country deserve complete protection. Most of the racing associations are rolling in wealth. There are some practices on the turf which should be discouraged, and probably would be but for the fear of criticism which the Jockey Club at present seems

to abhor. The putting up of an incompetent stable boy upon a popular favorite in order to affect the odds against that horse is a species of trickery of which the officials should take cognizance. A remedy is easy. While the odds against that horse are lengthened, as a matter of course, it often happens that the incompetent jockey loses the race to a superior rider mounted on a really inferior animal. Recently a jockey was put on a horse who had a few days before defeated the winner of the Metropolitan Handicap, the first big race of the year in the East. The jockey had done good work in California, but he knew nothing of the tricks of the trade as practiced in the East. He was beaten, as might have been expected. How much better it would have been to restrict his mounts for a short time to unimportant races until he felt capable of meeting the first-class jockeys in the East. More money is burned up on the turf each year simply through bad management and incompetency than in any, if not in all, of the other sports on the calendar. Mistakes of this sort lead some people to cry chicanery and thievery where no real fraud exists. The attendance at the races this year has been enormous, probably the best in the history of the turf.

BASEBALL MAGNATES TO BLAME.—The baseball club owners themselves are to blame for the uncertainty and unsatisfactory condition in which most of the clubs in the minor and major leagues find themselves at the present time. A few years ago sentiment played a large part in the national game, but if sentiment exists to-day it is between the players themselves. A baseball crank is a different sort of an individual from the person who becomes an enthusiast in other branches of sport. The club owner takes the name of the city or town of the crank and proceeds to cause the crank to take a proprietary interest in the doings of that particular team. The success of the team makes the crank or fan swell up like a pouter pigeon, and defeat affects him like a scourge. In old-time baseball these conditions were ideal, but they do not fit the game as professional baseball is conducted to-day. Now the tale of the turnstile plays too important a part, and as it sings its song while the thousands pour into the grounds the magnate rubs his hands and is satisfied. The result of the green diamond battle counts only so far as it will affect the attendance the next day or next week, as the case may be. Love of money will never die out, but the club owners will be able to increase the contents of their coffers if they will not make their worship of the mighty dollar too conspicuous to those who patronize the games.



J. WALZ, THE CORNELL SPRINTER. Earle.



J. C. PURCELL, THE FAMOUS ENGLISH RUNNER, NOW AT COLUMBIA.—Earle.



PRESTON, OF YALE, WINNING POLE VAULT. Pictorial News Co.



PRESTON VAULTING ELEVEN FEET. Pictorial News Co.



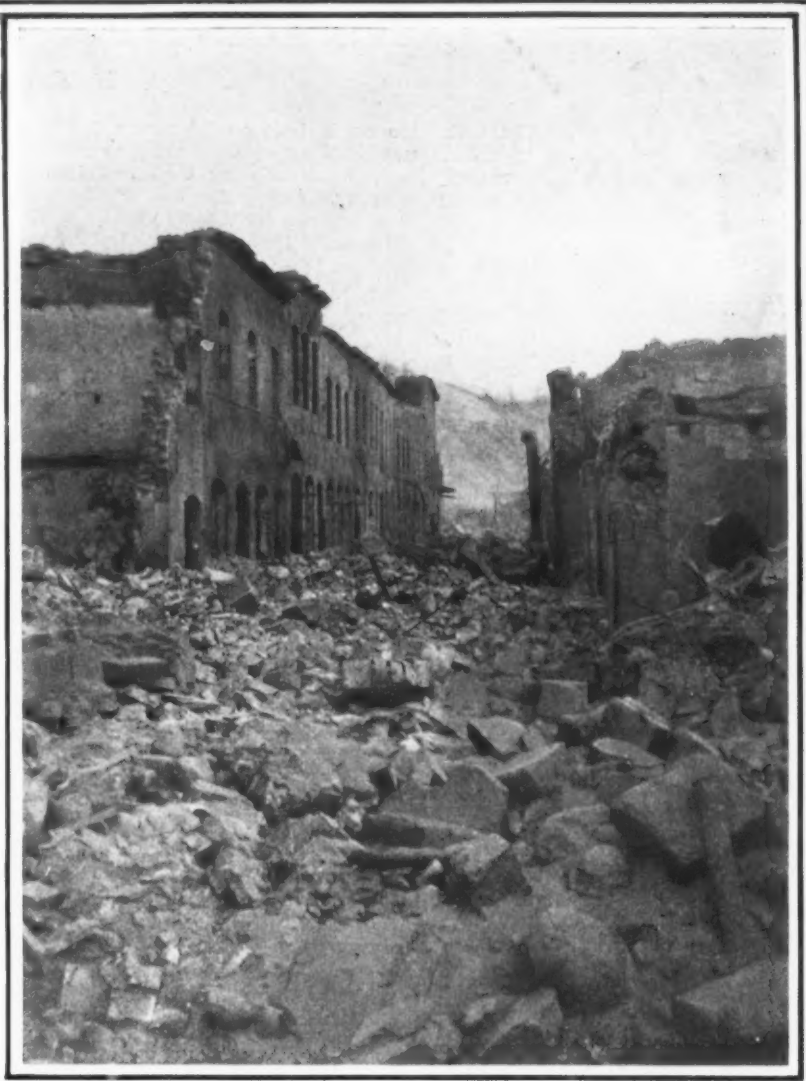
WILCOX, OF CALIFORNIA, A FAMOUS WESTERN POLE VAULTER. Pictorial News Co.



PEASE, OF YALE, CLEARING THE BAR. Pictorial News Co.



RUINS IN BUSINESS SECTION OF ST. PIERRE, REMINDING ONE OF THE DESTRUCTION WROUGHT AT POMPEII.—Copyright by Judge Company, 1902.



DEBRIS SIX FEET DEEP COVERING THE PRINCIPAL STREET OF ST. PIERRE—THOUSANDS OF BODIES ENTOMBED.—Copyright by Judge Company, 1902.

THE CITY OF ST. PIERRE, FRENCH WEST INDIES, CRUMBLING INTO DUST.

ACCURATE PHOTOGRAPHS, TAKEN TWO DAYS AFTER THE TERRIBLE CALAMITY, REVEAL THE FRIGHTFUL CHARACTER OF THE CATASTROPHE.—Photographed for Leslie's Weekly by Its Special Photographer, Walter M. St. Elmo, of the Naval Service, Porto Rico.

Anecdotes of the American Navy.

From an address by Isaac Townsend Smith.

AT THE close of the war of the Revolution, the government sold off many of its vessels-of-war, being too poor to keep them in commission, and when the war of 1812 became obvious, it having only a very small navy, an appeal was made to patriotic citizens to provide one, receiving in payment six per cent. bonds. The frigate Constitution was built in Boston, the Essex (in which Farragut served as midshipman) in Salem, Mass., and the President in New York.

It was related to me by the late Mr. William H. Webb, the eminent shipbuilder, that the last-named ship, the President, was built by a Quaker, and when he had constructed her as far as the port-holes for the guns his peace principles forbade his going further. He then went to his partner, who was one of the world's people, and said: "Now thee must go and set in the windows."

When the Constitution had cleared for action, and was bearing down to engage with the Guerrière, Mr. Morris, the first officer, came to Commodore Hull and said that he ought to make a speech to the men; that they expected that he would say something to them. Commodore Hull was no speech-maker, but it being expected, he replied: "Well, Mr. Morris, pipe the men aft." The boatswain's whistle rang out, and when they were assembled aft, Commodore Hull said: "Men, you see that big ship off there? Well, that is a British frigate. If we capture her it is five hundred dollars apiece in your pockets. Pipe to quarters, Mr. Morris; pipe to quarters." The men gave three rousing cheers, and went to their stations in high good humor.

Another incident may be related. It so happened just before war was declared that the Constitution and Guerrière were both lying at anchor in Hampton Roads, and the commanders, as naval officers, were interchanging courtesies, dining and taking wine together, and on one occasion, after Captain Dares had shown Captain Hull through his ship, Captain Hull said: "Take good care of this ship, Captain Dares, for if we have war, and I meet her on the high sea, I shall capture her." Captain Dares derisively laughed and replied: "I'll bet you a hundred guineas you won't." "Oh, no!" rejoined Captain Hull. "I can't bet you a hundred guineas, but I will bet you a hat." After the capture of the Guerrière, Captain Dares came aboard the Constitution and approached to surrender his sword, when Commodore Hull exclaimed: "No, no! No matter about your sword. I don't want that, but I'll trouble you for that hat."

A young naval officer, at a banquet in London given by the Duke of Wellington, having indulged in disparaging allusions to the United States Navy, Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin rose when the officer had taken his seat, and said

he had listened with regret to the remarks disparaging the American navy made by that young officer. He knew personally something of that navy. He was an American, born in Boston, had entered his Majesty's service when Massachusetts was a colony, and the admiralty had respected his feelings and not sent him to fight against his own countrymen, but to fight the French and Spaniards, and he would now say to that young officer that, if Commodore Brock, in the Shannon, instead of meeting the Chesapeake just out of port, whose crew were in a state of subordination, had met Commodore Hull in the Constitution, there would have been no Tower gun fired in rejoicing over a victory on that occasion!

An example of intrepidity was that of Lieutenant John Rodgers, who, with Midshipman David Porter and eleven seamen, was placed aboard the French frigate, the Insurgent, on her capture by the Constellation, to superintend the transfer of prisoners. While the work was going on a gale came on and the vessels became separated. The next morning the Constellation was nowhere to be seen. The situation was most critical. Lieutenant Rodgers was to guard one hundred and seventy-three prisoners and navigate the ship, which was in a crippled condition. On examining the fastenings of the gratings for the hatchways, the ordinary means of securing them had disappeared, and not a handcuff or a shackle could be found. It looked as if the Americans were to be made prisoners. Lieutenant Rodgers, however, was a man of herculean strength, and, seconded by his twelve companions, he forced the prisoners into the lower hold, then cast loose one of the guns loaded with canister and grape and pointed it down the hatch, over which a bag of shot was suspended ready to cut away at a moment's notice; all the muskets and pistols were kept loaded and ready, placed by the hatch, and two or three men with pikes and battle-axes, to be used in case of an emergency, stood at the opening. In this perilous condition the little band of captors remained three days and two nights, continually on duty. On the third day they made St. Kitts, where they found the Constellation anxiously awaiting them.

An Epidemic of Fearful Mining Disasters.

THE GRAVE perils to which workers in mines are liable has been again emphasized by recent disasters. One of these, involving the loss of three hundred lives, occurred on the morning of May 19th in the Fraterville coal mine, two miles from Coal Creek, Tenn. Gas from an abandoned mine had flowed into the Fraterville mine through an opening accidentally made in the separating wall of earth and rock and imperfectly closed. The gas accumulated until it was ignited in some manner unknown. A terrific explosion followed, the roar of which was heard

for a long distance, and flames shot from the air shafts and the entrance. An aged miner, who was hurled out through the entrance, was the only one of the men and boys to emerge from the mine alive, and he was fatally injured. Most of the other employes were at work three miles from the entrance, the mine being an old and large one, and those who were not killed at once had their escape cut off by a heavy fall of slate, and died a lingering death from asphyxiation. Some of these unfortunates left hastily scrawled and touching letters of farewell to their friends outside. Rescuing parties at great risk to themselves penetrated the foul interior of the mine and rescued the bodies. The disaster caused intense excitement and sorrow among the relatives and friends of the victims. Another accident not so disastrous, and yet grievous enough, occurred at the Crow's Nest Coal Company's mines at Fernie, B. C., on May 22d. In this instance also the fire-damp exploded and about one hundred and fifty miners were killed. In respect to the number of lives lost the Fraterville mine calamity appears to be the most serious one on record in this country. The mine horrors in the United States next to it in importance were the explosion in the Pocahontas (Va.) mine in 1884, in which one hundred and seven miners perished, and the burning of the timbers of the Avondale shaft, near Plymouth, Penn., in 1869, and the consequent suffocation of one hundred and ten men and boys. Worse disasters than the Fraterville one have, however, happened in European mines. At Pötschappel, Saxony, in 1869, an explosion of fire-damp killed hundreds of miners, and a similar explosion in the Oaks mine in England in 1866 resulted in the loss of three hundred and sixty-two lives.

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Books for Drowsy Summer Days

By L. A. Maynard



ROBERT SHACKLETON,
Author of "Many Waters."

What particular books should come under that heading is a matter largely of individual tastes. But to the vast majority of readers, it is safe to assume, we think, that the kind of books most desired for perusal in the languorous heats of summer and in the leisure hours that are happily coming to more people every year at this season, are those popularly known as light fiction, books of a cheery, joyous tone, that impose no heavy tax upon the sympathies nor the intellectual faculties, but such as may be easily read and, perhaps, as easily forgotten. Even teachers of youth, grave doctors of divinity, and other men and women engaged for the greater part of the year in serious pursuits, may be cheerfully forgiven if the most of their reading in their *dolce far niente* days is made up of the novels of the season. Other desirable qualities in books to be read in summer jaunts by land or sea, in quiet mountain retreats or on the breezy ocean sands, are lightness in a material as well as a literary sense, inexpensiveness, and convenience in size and shape. For obvious reasons, books of encyclopedic dimensions and *éditions de luxe* are not wanted for pocket or satchel use, nor to leave, maybe, over night on summer piazzas.

The foregoing considerations, among others, have been our guide in the make-up of the list of fifty books for summer reading given on this page. This selection is based not only on our knowledge of the books mentioned, but on the judgment of the publishers, and of others qualified to express an opinion on the subject. For reasons stated, all except nine titles in the list are of fiction. All so-called problem novels have been excluded, and such recent books as Maxim Gorky's stories and Mr. Dixon's "Leopard's Spots," the former because they are depressing, and the latter because it is too full of caloric itself to make agreeable reading in hot weather. A Northern person of republican proclivities might read it with some comfort if he were ensconced meanwhile in a refrigerator, but hardly otherwise. All the books in the list, with possibly two or three exceptions, have appeared since January 1st of the present year, and therefore add the merit of freshness to other attractive features. The larger number are by well-known and popular authors, and all of them are issued by publishing houses whose imprint is itself a guarantee of a high degree of literary excellence. All of them may be had, we presume, through any general bookseller, but for the convenience of readers who may wish to order them direct we have referred to the publishers under an alphabetical arrangement in a foot-note. No claims are made, of course, that this list includes all the desirable books for summer reading produced thus far this season, but an honest and sincere effort has been made to make a selection here that would be really valuable to busy people who might care for some suggestions in this line.

In any list of recent novels the historical romance was bound to cut a large figure, and so it does in our list. While these romances, as a rule, are full of bugle-calls and have a plethora of thrills and sensations, duels, sword-fights, desperate adventures, pitched battles and other sanguinary encounters, such as became the "good old times," the scenes, for the most part, are pitched so far away from the present day that they may be read without

too much strain on the nerves, but only enough of excitement to be pleasurable, particularly on rainy days and in dull company. Among the ten or twelve of these books in our list, we would specially recommend the romances of Gertrude Atherton, Cyrus T. Brady, William Stearns Davis, Ellen Glasgow, Allen French, Agnes C. Laut, Lucy M. Thurston, and Mary C. Crowley. The latter is a comparatively new writer, but her "Heroine of the Strait" is a notable book, and it should not be overlooked by any one in search of good reading. The only exception we have made on the score of the material lightness of a book is in the case of Edith Wharton's "The Valley of Decision," which is a two-volume work. But this novel is so delightful in all other ways, and so near the ideal of which we have been speaking, that we could not well leave it out, and we believe that those who obtain it for summer reading will feel amply repaid for the extra effort necessary to carry it about. It is well worth hiring a small boy for that purpose, if necessary.

All summer books should be joyous, as we have said, and conducive to a spirit

of short-story writers, the late Bret Harte, and ending with the unique series of old-time adventure tales which Maurice Hewlett has threaded on a string borrowed from Chaucer.

For the sake of the few who may care for more solid and nutritious pabulum in their leisure hours than fiction affords, we have ventured to name nine new books of a miscellaneous character. Poetry is represented here by one volume, "Ulysses," the latest work of the greatest of living poets, a noble drama and full of heart-stirring lines. Biography is represented in the entertaining life story of the late Sir Walter Besant, and the art of living is set forth in a piquant and suggestive way by the brilliant work of M. Claviere. Books of a meditative cast, provocative of happy thoughts and pleasant dreams, are Mr. Mabie's collection of essays, Dr. Gray's camp-fire musings, Mr. Warner's and Miss Whiting's discursive talks about books, and the cheerful yet stimulating counsels of Dr. Hillis.

The names of a few authors in our list are entirely new to the public. Among



MISS A. C. LAUT,
Author of "Heralds of Empire."

artist, athletic devotee, writer, and all-around actor it is worthwhile knowing that when he isn't somewhere else, which he is most of the time, Mr. McIntosh has his



FRANK LEWIS NASON,
Author of "To the End of the Trail."

"home" near the centre of things in New York, in a typical bachelor's den. We may infer from this statement that in it "there is no system and no regard for the artistic unities," a very charitable way to put it, for which Mr. McIntosh ought to be duly grateful to Miss Hamm. That this gentleman has a fairly accurate estimate of his own proclivities may be judged from the remark, quoted here, that "if there is any truth in the doctrine of metempsychosis, I was once a Phœnician sea-captain, then an Arab trader, then an English buccaneer, and finally an American Indian." And when he changes next time, Mr. McIntosh is persuaded that he will be a professional globe-trotter. Then there is Francis Wilson, who "loafs and invites his soul," in the intervals when he is not playing golf or tennis, in his lovely home built by himself in an old apple orchard at New Rochelle, one of New York's most charming suburban towns on the shore of the sound. Mr. Wilson is distinguished above most members of his profession for his domestic tastes and for finding his chiefest enjoyments in his home and family. While he travels far and wide in the practice of his calling, which is to make a merry world ever merrier, the cozy nest he has builded in "The Orchard" at New Rochelle is the power which draws him to itself quick and fast in all days and seasons when it is possible for him to yield to its sweet and joyful attractions. It would be far better for the craft if all members of it gave to the home life a similar place in their affections.

FIFTY CHOICE NEW BOOKS FOR VACATION AND SUMMER-DAY READING

Novels.

1. The Valley of Decision. By Edith Wharton. a.
2. The Conqueror. By Gertrude Atherton. b.
3. Kate Bonnet. By Frank R. Stockton. c.
4. The Virginian. By Owen Wister. b.
5. Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall. By Charles Major. b.
6. Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch. By Louise C. Hegan. g.
7. A Maid of Venice. By Marion Crawford. b.
8. Belshazzar. By William Stearns Davis. e.
9. To the End of the Trail. By Frank Lewis Nason. h.
10. A Remedy for Love. By Ellen Olney Kirk. h.
11. The Battleground. By Ellen Glasgow. e.
12. Hohenzollern. By Cyrus Townsend Brady. g.
13. The Heroine of the Strait. By Mary Catherine Crowley. f.
14. Mistress Brent. By Lucy M. Thurston. f.
15. In the Country God Forgot. By Frances Charles. g.
16. At Sunweh Port. By W. W. Jacobs. a.
17. A Double-Barreled Detective Story. By Mark Twain. k.
18. The Kentons. By William Dean Howells. k.
19. The Diary of a Saint. By Arlo Bates. h.
20. Many Waters. By Robert Shackleton. c.
21. Heralds of Empire. By Agnes C. Laut. e.
22. Scarlet and Hyssop. By E. F. Benson. c.
23. My Lady Paramount. By Henry Harland. d.
24. The Mademoiselle of Nancy. By Eleanor Hoyt. e.
25. The Colonials. By Allen French. e.
26. The Coast of Freedom. By Adele M. Shaw. e.
27. The Diary of a Goose Girl. By Kate Douglas Wiggin. h.
28. Spindle and Plough. By Mrs. Henry Dudeney. i.

a. Charles Scribner's Sons. b. Macmillan & Co. c. Page & Co. f. Little, Brown & Co. g. The Century Company. h. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. i. Dodd, Mead & Co. j. L. C. Page & Co. k. Harper & Brothers. l. Fleming H. Revell Company. m. James Pott & Co. n. G. P. Putnam's Sons. o. McClure, Phillips & Co. p. Frederick A. Stokes Company.

29. The Rescue. By Anna Douglas Sedgwick. k.
30. The Kindred of the Wild. By Charles G. D. Roberts. j.
31. The Dark of the Moon. By S. R. Crockett. k.
32. John Kenadie. By Ripley D. Saunders. h.
33. Bylow Hill. By George W. Cable. a.
34. The Decoy. By Francis Dana. d.
35. Methods of Lady Walshehurst. By Frances Hodgson Burnett. p.

Volumes of Short Stories.

36. Openings in the Old Trail. By Bret Harte. h.
37. Adventures of Policeman Flynn. By Elliot F. Flower. g.
38. The Melomanias. By James Huneker. a.
39. The New Canterbury Tales. By Maurice Hewlett. b.
40. Some Women I Have Known. By Maarten Maartens. c.
41. The Making of a Statesman. By Joel Chandler Harris. o.

Miscellaneous.

42. Ulysses. By Stephen Phillips. b.
43. The World Beautiful in Books. By Lilian Whiting. f.
44. The Quest of Happiness. By Newell Dwight Hillis. h.
45. Fashions in Literature. By Charles Dudley Warner. i.
46. Musings by Camp and Fireside. By W. C. Gray. l.
47. Eminent Actors in Their Homes. By Margaretta Hamm. m.
48. The Art of Life. By R. de Maulde La Claviere. n.
49. Work and Days. By Hamilton Wright Mabie. i.
50. Autobiography of Sir Walter Besant. i.

of good will, and when one can be found that places a special emphasis on these notes, and is provocative of smiles, laughter, and general glow of gladness, so much the better. We have tried to include as many books of this sort in our list as we could find among recent publications. For this reason, among others, we have put in the late Frank R. Stockton's last story, Elliott Flower's bundle of Irish character sketches, W. W. Jacobs's latest novel, and Kate Douglas Wiggin's charming narrative of "A Goose Girl." Mark Twain's books, as a rule, would come within this category, but his detective story, mentioned in our list, has too much of the tragical and fear-some about it to admit of this use. It is a peculiar book, in fact, excellent reading, but not at all funny. Alice C. Hegan's chronicles of the "Cabbage Patch" community has a delicious vein of humor running through it, although it would hardly fall under the distinct classification of a humorous story.

We are only sorry that we have not been able to include more collections of short stories in our list, because there are no books that lend themselves so well to railway journeys and afternoon siestas as these, with stories short enough to be picked up, enjoyed, and finished between stations, or naps, or used to while away an hour waiting for a train. The few we have given are choice, beginning with a collection by that acknowledged master

these is Ripley D. Saunders, a prominent St. Louis newspaper man, who calls his first novel "John Kenadie." The scene is laid in Arkansas, an entirely new field, and the book is a strong character study. Frank Lewis Nason, a young mining engineer, contributes a novel of the West, called "To the End of the Trail," which breathes the space and freedom of Colorado ranch and mining life. Francis Charles, the writer of the striking story, "In the Country God Forgot," is also a new and rising star of the Southwest. Robert Shackleton, who appears here for the first time as the author of a complete novel, was formerly a New York newspaper man, but has devoted himself latterly to general literary work and has written many excellent short stories. Miss Laut's reputation hitherto has rested wholly on her "Lords of the North," a brilliant and successful romance, and her second novel, here mentioned, "Heralds of Empire," is equally meritorious. The story deals with the explorer Radisson, who changed allegiance with a sublime disregard for consequences; and of the days of Puritanism and witchcraft. It is told in the quaint English of the period, and is all the more charming on that account. Miss Laut is a native of Canada and a resident of Ottawa.

We are always interested in the private life of celebrities—what they do on their vacations, their tastes and peculiarities. In a new book, "Eminent Actors in Their

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JOHN LANE: New York



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Hints to Money-makers

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THOUGHTFUL OBSERVERS of the stock market are amazed at its strength, in spite of the tremendous inflation of prices, which has put up many stocks to the highest point ever reached. This sort of thing obviously cannot go on forever. For a year past, conservative operators and experienced financiers have been predicting a sharp and severe break, but the debacle does not come. There are reasons for this abnormal situation. Two classes may be included among our market leaders. First, the young, audacious, ambitious men, mostly new-comers and largely from the West, who have made vast fortunes in the past two years and who think that this sort of thing can go on forever. They are still bulls, despite the abnormally high prices, despite tight money, the enormous inflation of capitalized properties, the tremendous extension of credits, the decreasing exports, the widespread tendency to strikes, and the murmurings of discontent among the masses, which presage a possible and perilous political upheaval in 1904. Second, we have the old and experienced veterans of the Street, who have been through times of prosperity and panic and know that the latter follows the former as surely as the planets move in their orbits in the vast system of a mysterious universe.

The first class are in the market. The second are largely out of it. The first make loud predictions of a summer bull campaign. The second shake their heads and await the inevitable. The United States

is wonderfully prosperous. No one questions it, but have we not discounted, and doubly discounted, our prosperity? Do we not see in the industrial field the manifest effects of over-capitalization and over-speculation? Is there no danger from that most gigantic of all corporations, the Steel Trust, whose over-capitalization of fifty per cent. stands as a menace to the entire situation whenever the inevitable day of reckoning comes?

Is it not clear that the great railroad magnates are not working in perfect harmony, and that the competition for business now, as always, is leading each one to look out for himself? New lines to the Pacific coast are being projected and speculative financiers appear ready to create new competition in all directions. If business slackens up, every railroad will struggle to hold its own and to take away all it can from its competitors. Rates will be cut, earnings diminished, and dividends reduced or discontinued. What a struggle between the Gould and Pennsylvania interests in the East, or the Harriman and Hill interests in the West, would signify, the history of the past discloses.

We had the panic following the death of ex-Governor Flower, in the spring of 1899, and the panic that followed the struggle between the giant railway interests over the control of the Northern Pacific, in 1901, and we came very near to having a panic over the sudden disclosure, a few weeks ago, of the inside rottenness of a number of railway and industrial securities which a lot of market freebooters had imposed upon the public. These looters of Wall Street, by fictitious sales of their securities, sought not so much to unload them upon the public as to obtain credits with banks in the interior. By fixing a fictitious value on their shares, by "wash sales," they induced bankers to believe that the stocks offered as collateral were salable on Wall Street at good figures. This was a cleverly contrived scheme to deceive the country bankers. The latter have learned a lesson from this experience and it is not surprising that they are scrutinizing their collaterals more closely and calling in their loans more freely.

Nor is it encouraging to find the promoters of the Steel Trust taking to themselves a commission of \$10,000,000 for securing a loan of \$50,000,000. A preferred stockholder of the Steel Trust, in entering vigorous objection to the new bonding scheme, says truthfully, "To pay a man a commission for getting one's money is a common enough transaction, but to pay him a commission for getting one into debt is a financial novelty which would be amusing were it less expensive."

"S." New Berlin, O.: No rating. Do not recommend them.

"J. L." St. Louis: Check received. You are on the preferred list for a year. I would not be in a hurry.

"K." Syracuse: The stock distribution of shareholders to the amount of 66 2-3 per cent. is to be made this month.

"C." Cleveland: The statements regarding the Yuma Consolidated, submitted to me by the officers of the company, read favorably.

"J." Philadelphia: I thank you for your information regarding American Ice. I am inclined to believe with you that the preferred is a reasonable purchase.

"L. M." New York: The attractive prospectus of the Laguna Chica Plantation Company reads well, but who guarantees any of its promises? I do not advise its purchase.

"Inquirer," Bacon Hill, N. Y.: (1) I do not regard any such properties as investments. (2) It would be difficult to find a market for the shares in an emergency, unless the company chose to make you an offer.

"H." Newark, N. J.: You have a good profit in your Monon, and can either exchange it for the new bond issue or sell it at an advance. Having so few shares, perhaps you had better do the latter. No stamp.

"Lamb," Topeka, Kan.: Glad you profited by your purchase of Kansas City Southern, on my advice. There is much talk about the absorption of the system by trunk lines extending in its direction. I have always regarded that as its fate.

"S." Auburndale, Mass.: A little book that will give you considerable information about Copper and Copper shares is "The History of Copper." It will be sent you without charge by William J. Brewer, Lord's Court Building, 5 Beekman Street, New York, if you will inclose a two-cent stamp and mention *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*.

"Investor," Portland, Me.: You are right. Monon common, recently selling at 76, sold, in 1899, as low as 8; in 1900, at 15, and last year at 25. Those who pick up low-priced shares in periods of great depression and hold them patiently, through periods of stress and reorganization, usually make money.

"K." Cleveland: While I have never advised the purchase of Republic Steel common, I would not sacrifice my shares at present. In the fluctuations of such a market you may be able to get out, though of course you run a chance of getting in a little deeper in case of a bad break. You might save yourself then by evening up at the lowest figure.

"A." Jamestown, N. Y.: (1) Another wireless telegraph company has been organized out West and still another shares until something from wireless telegraph shares is said practical developments. (2) Strong interests are said to be picking up Crucible Steel. These reports have been heard before and should be confirmed before being accepted.

"L. M." New York: The notice at the head of my department answers your question. Regular subscribers to *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*, at the home office, at full subscription rates, namely, \$4 per annum, are entitled to answers by mail or telegraph in emergencies, and also receive the first copies that come from the press and by the earliest mail. No charge for this service is made.

"Lakota," Chicago: The National Enamel and Stamping Company showed a surplus for the eighteen months ending June 29th, 1901, of a little over a million dollars. It has issued over \$8,000,000 preferred and \$15,000,000 common stock, and I doubt if the latter has very much value beyond its voting quality. It has \$2,500,000 of 5 per cent. bonds ahead of the stock. You can draw your own conclusions.

"L." Hartford, Conn.: The break in American Elevated stock from nearly 50 to about 6 is another lesson to those who listen to tips from unscrupulous bunco-steerers in Wall Street. American Elevated proposed to do preposterous things in the rapid-transit line, and claimed to have all sorts of charter rights and privileges in New York City. Its captivating circulars, no doubt, deluded many.

"D." Sioux City, Ia.: (1) I advised the purchase of Kansas City Southern common when it was about half the present price. I have no doubt the road will be absorbed by one of the strong Western lines eventually. (2) American Ice common, around 17, certainly looks cheap as a speculation. The last quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. was paid February 15th. The following one was passed when due. I agree with you that we are likely to have a lower market this summer.

"H." Portsmouth, N. H.: (1) I would not sacrifice my Amalgamated Copper. The statement of a copper expert that manipulators are exporting American copper to foreign markets under the pretense of making heavy sales of the metal cannot be verified, but manipulation in copper is a natural thing to expect. (2) The British consols will advance, no doubt, if the Boer war should end. You can buy them of the City Bank, of New York, and they are a gilt-edged investment, paying less than 3 per cent. interest, however.

"S." Winchendon, Mass.: One dollar received. You are on the preferred subscription list for three months. (1) While I believe that the prices of nearly all railroad shares are too high, I do not like to advise selling them short at present. The position of Union Pacific, Missouri Pacific, St. Paul and Rock Island, and especially of the two first named, does not justify short sales. Vanderbilt interests are identified with Union Pacific. Atchafalaya common seems too high. (2) J. L. McLean & Co., of New York, are members of the Consolidated Exchange, doing a large business.

"Inquirer," Toledo, O.: (1) Among the cheap industrial securities Corn Products common, National Lead common, Greene Consolidated Copper and New York Transportation are regarded favorably by many speculators. I do not look upon them, however, in any sense as investments. (2) Snelten common is a favorite with those who believe in such properties. It is said that dividends are to be paid on it before the close of the year. (3) I hear that the Sugar Trust has been purchasing many beet-root factories and that this is the reason insiders have looked for an advance.

"L." Elgin, Ill.: Rumors of a new combination of independent biscuit factories, in opposition to the trust, are heard. All the industrials run the risk of competition. That is why they sell on a much lower plane than railways paying the same rates of dividends. (2) The talk of an amicable adjustment of the trouble with the Northern Securities Company by the Federal authorities does not indicate that the suits against the concern brought by several of the states will also be abandoned. Hence the public is chary of buying Northern Securities bonds, even at the recent sharp decline.

"R." Ashtabula, O.: The holders of Monon common will receive \$78 a share for their stock and of the preferred \$90, payable in 4 per cent. bonds at par, issued by the Louisville and Nashville and Southern railways, or they can accept 40 per cent. in cash and 60 per cent. in bonds. Those who bought Monon when I advised its purchase at under 50 for the common and under 70 for the preferred, ought to be well satisfied with their handsome profits. (2) The renewal of the rumors of the absorption of the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railway by the Canadian Pacific gave decided strength to the former's shares.

"K." Poughkeepsie: The promoters of the Alabama-Texas Oil and Transportation Company state that it owns, "in conjunction with three other companies," "attractive land" on Spindle Top, upon which a gusher with a capacity of 80,000 barrels a day has been brought in, and that the company has contracted to sell 10,000,000 barrels of oil at fifteen cents a barrel, to be delivered within the next three years. The list of officers includes several business men of apparently good standing and I am advised that a dividend was paid on April 15th. The statement is not clear as to precisely what the Alabama-Texas Oil and Transportation Company itself owns, and the shares look highly speculative at any price.

"D." Indianapolis, Ind.: Among the cheap Copper shares, Greene Consolidated, if the statements regarding it are true, offers the best speculative investment. (2) Large purchases have been made in the interests of the General Electric Company. The only thing that could cause a decline, if the General Electric people should secure control, would be the purpose of the latter to use the copper company for the benefit of the General Electric rather than for the benefit of the stockholders of the Greene. (3) I am told that it is true. (4) I doubt if a dividend is near at hand. (5) Similar favorable reports have reached me. (6) I doubt if the litigation will affect it seriously. The par of the stock is only \$10. It has sold much higher and is increasing its output rapidly, and is, beyond question, a great mine.

"F. F." New York: Check received. You and your friend are on my preferred list for one year. (1) If United States Steel common continues to pay 1 per cent. a quarter it ought certainly to be worth 40, but you will remember that American Ice common paid 1 per cent. quarterly for several years. Then it passed a dividend and fell from 40 to 16. The iron business is either a prince or a pauper, and is bound to have its lean years. Steel common is purely speculative. (2) Peoria and Eastern income 4s are in favor. The interest has been earned, and if earnings are maintained it can be paid regularly. It should be remembered that these bonds have risen within a year from 45 to their present price. They look like an attractive speculation, if purchased on declines. (3) Toledo, St. Louis and Western 4s, around 80, are good.

"Karl," Green Bay, Wis.: (1) I do not recommend it. (2) The Guanajuato Consolidated Mining and Milling Company is owned by its stockholders. (3) The president of the Guanajuato made a statement to the Boston Stock Exchange prior to the admission of the stock to the listed department, which showed nearly \$90,000 in bank, 15,000 shares of the stock in the treasury, a capital of \$2,000,000, and a bonded debt of over \$100,000. The property covers a large area in the state of Guanajuato, Mexico, but the ore is of very low grade. It is claimed that new processes enable the company to work it at a fair profit, and that it will pay a handsome profit, even with its low-grade ore. The president tells me that the company has been financed and is offering nothing for sale, though I thought I had recently seen advertisements of the stock in the public prints.

Continued on page 552.

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There is now no question as to the extent and value of the copper deposits on these properties, it is simply a question of development. The Company has spent \$60,000 since last summer in work and equipment.

Stock is now being sold at 40 cents per share to carry on this development work. The Company is composed of the most substantial business men of Leavenworth, Kansas, every one of whom has made a success of his personal business. An investigation will prove the exceptional merit of the proposition.

Prospectus, photographs and printed matter freely mailed on receipt of request. Company's engineers state that stock will be worth from \$2.00 to \$10.00 per share when work mapped out is completed. Address, GLOBE BOSTON COPPER MINING COMPANY, W. F. KENNEDY, Sec'y, 253 Broadway, New York.

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Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 551.

"S.," Manchester, N. H.: No rating.
 "J. L.," St. Louis: Your regular broker will look after purchases on the curb for you.
 "W.," Mill Shoals, Ill.: I would have nothing to do with either. They are speculative gambles of the commonest kind.
 "H.," Newark, N. J.: You receive for your Monon only the market price, whether you exchange for bonds or sell for cash.
 "G. E. L.," Brooklyn: I would not care to advise any one to gamble in shares like the American Elevated railways, which dropped from 40 to nothing bid in a single day. I would rather speculate in Bay State Gas, and that is cheap and had enough.
 "W.," San Jose City, N. J.: It is impossible, with the present uncertainty in the market, to name any particular stock as certain of a rise. On reactions, I believe Reading, Union Pacific, Texas Pacific, and Wabash debenture Bs will be a safe purchase.
 "S. B.," Madison, Wis.: You are not entitled to replies by mail or telegraph unless you are a subscriber to *Leslie's Weekly* at full rates at the home office. If you can get such a profit on the Montezuma Mining Company shares as you state, I advise you to take it.
 "C.," Wilmington, Del.: (1) The Illinois Central now owns the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville. I doubt if there is any equity in the stock and do not advise the purchase of any merely speculative gamble. (2) I might say the same about Bay State Gas, though the latter has apparently a little value.
 "E. C. M.," Bethlehem, Penn.: Swift & Co. have \$25,000,000 stock and \$3,500,000 of bonds. The stock pays 7 per cent. per annum and the annual statement shows a profitable business. What effect the attack on the beef trust may have

on the shares remains to be seen. It stands well as an industrial.
 "F. P. A.," Jacksonville: I doubt if your Tripler Air stock has any value. It has gone the way of a great many other popular experimental corporations. It is for this reason that I have been advising my readers not to have anything to do with the wireless telegraph companies until the commercial advantages of the new invention and the value of the new patents have been approximately ascertained.
 "G. L.," New York: (1) Yes. (2) Southern Railway preferred sold last year as low as 68. The nearest to par that it has reached this year is 98 1-2. Par has long been predicted for it, and, as the stock is strongly held, it may be obtained, but I am not looking for much higher prices this summer. Of course, some unexpected deal or combination may take place that only insiders know of. (3) Yes. (4) I would rather trade in Wabash and Chicago and Alton than in Ann Arbor, as conditions are to-day.
 May 29, 1902. JASPER.

American Business Chances Abroad.

VICE-CONSUL HORODYNSKI reports from Warsaw, Poland, in regard to the openings for American products at that point. A number of merchants, he says, desire to enter into commercial relations with American manufacturers of paper, stationery, leather work, bookbinding materials, and this line of trade generally, and they have requested the consul to send addresses, price-lists, circulars, and samples, so as to enable the purchasers to become familiar with the qualities of the products.

If American department-store promoters are anxious for new worlds to conquer, they should turn their eyes toward far-away Bombay, where, according to Mr. Fee, our consul in that city, an excellent opportunity exists for the establishment of such an enterprise. Few, if any, cities in the Orient, he says, offer better facilities for exploiting American goods than Bombay. It possesses a magnificent harbor, extensive systems of railways radiate from it, and its steamship and freight lines run to all parts of the globe. It is a great transshipping point by sea and is the national gateway to India. The point is also made that the Indian native is not prevented by patriotism from buying where he can secure the best and cheapest goods—especially the cheapest. For these reasons and many others, which Mr. Fee gives, he thinks that a department store, conducted on American lines, would be a great success. The clerical force and salesmen, he suggests, should be natives of the country, but other details should be purely on the American plan. The sales, both wholesale and retail, should be made on a cash basis, or its equivalent, and sufficient goods should be carried in stock to permit immediate delivery. It is to be remembered that Bombay itself is one of the great cities of the world, having a population of nearly nine hundred thousand.

That American business interests are suffering for want of adequate representation at the important trade centre of Singapore, India, is evident from recent statements made by Consul-General Williams,

who is stationed in that city. He says that British and German houses have agents constantly on the spot, and we must imitate the methods by which they have won control of Oriental trade. Of the exports from Mr. Williams's consular district last year, valued at \$134,482,800 gold, 9.8 per cent. went to the United States, while of \$159,373,210 in imports, only one-half of 1 per cent. came from America. Thus it is seen that Americans purchase in this market nearly twenty times the value of what they sell. This inequality is entirely due, says the consul-general, to want of representation of American interests. Mr. Williams concludes by saying that with exports from the Pacific coast Europe should not be able to compete, for our Pacific coast is 5,000 miles nearer the 550,000,000 buy-

ers in Japan, Korea, China, Siam, and Polynesia than are our European competitors for such trade. Our rivals have also to pay the enormous tolls of the Suez Canal before they can land a cargo in the Orient.

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Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be enclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address "Hermit," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York.]

THE ENORMOUS development of the life-insurance business of the United States is clearly disclosed by the annual compilation of the *Insurance Press*, just made public. This reveals that last year the insurance companies and associations of the United States paid out for death claims, dividends, and other payments to policy-holders, an average of one million dollars for every business day. The part these enormous disbursements played in bringing about the prosperous conditions of the past year was obviously very great. These payments were scattered throughout every community. They added to the incomes of the living and they increased the estates of the dead. Much has been written about the enormous annual pension disbursements of our government, but these were not half as much in the aggregate as the amount of the payments of the life-insurance companies during the past year. How many homes were saved, how many children were provided for in the desolate days when they were rendered orphans or half orphans, can only be the subject of conjecture. Nor should it escape public attention that the great mass of these disbursements was made by the old-line life companies, those who have built up their business on the basis of conservative principles and honest and capable management. The time has come when no prudent man can afford to be without a life-insurance policy. If he is prosperous he will take it in the form of an endowment, for his own benefit and for that of his family. If his income is meagre he at least will secure a straight life policy of the cheaper sort, for the benefit of his dependents.

"G." La Grange, Tenn.: Answer by personal letter.

"T." West Superior, Wis.: I do not think favorably of it. It is too indefinite. My preference is some other company.

"C." Morristown, N. J.: I do not regard it as in any sense comparable with the great old-line life insurance companies. (2) Would much prefer the Mutual Life of New York to the small company you mention.

"H. F." New York: (1) I like the term conditions offered by the Equitable which you mention. They are usually very satisfactory. (2) You are certain to get whatever properly belongs to the policy. The company always guarantees that. (3) I do not like the offer of the Metropolitan as well.

"T." Utica, N. Y.: The weakness of the assessment organization to which you allude, aside from the impractical assessment policy it advocates, lies in the fact that it has been organized only about ten years and hence has not as yet realized the significance of its increasing death losses. The expenses of its management last year were fully one-tenth of its total disbursements, which is a large percentage for an assessment organization.

The Hermit.

Reduced Rates to San Francisco and Los Angeles.

VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, ACCOUNT IMPERIAL COUNCIL, NOBLES OF THE MYSTIC SHRINE.

On account of the Imperial Council, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at San Francisco, Cal., June 10 to 14, 1902, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to San Francisco or Los Angeles from all stations on its lines, from May 26 to June 7, inclusive, at greatly reduced rates. These tickets will be good for return passage within sixty days from date of sale when executed by Joint Agent at Los Angeles or San Francisco and payment of fifty cents made for this service. For specific rates apply to Ticket Agents.

USE BROWN'S Camphorated Saponaceous DENTIFRICE for the TEETH. 25 cents a jar.

A PURE juice! A natural ferment! The ingredients which compose Cook's Imperial Extra Dry Champagne.

Advice to Mothers: MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea.

THE Sohmer Piano is recognized by the music-loving public as one of the best in the world. Visit the warehouses, Sohmer Building, 170 Fifth Avenue, before buying elsewhere.



Ladies! Free!

We will mail Five Days' Trial Treatment with Booklet and full instructions; just enough to convince you that our method will positively develop the Bust from 2 to 8 inches in 3 weeks. No appliances; easy to use. Safe, Permanent, and the only Healthful and Harmless method. "10 years of success." Send name and 5 cents for postage. MME. JANSOHN CO., Dept. 126 Cincinnati, O.



THE ABOVE IS THE TRADE-MARK WHICH FOR THREE HUNDRED YEARS HAS DISTINGUISHED

Chartreuse

— GREEN AND YELLOW —

THE LIQUEUR MADE BY THE CAR-THUSIAN MONKS OF LA GRANDE CHARTREUSE, GRENoble, FRANCE. THE SIGNATURE, L. GARNIER, APPEARS TWICE ON THE LABEL OF EVERY BOTTLE.

A GLASS OF THIS MOST DELICIOUS AND WHOLESOME CORDIAL AFTER DINNER IS LIKE THE NECTAR OF THE GODS DESCRIBED BY HOMER AND MAY BE MORE EASILY OBTAINED.

At first-class Wine Merchants, Grocers, Hotels, Cafés, Bâtjer & Co., 45 Broadway, New York, N. Y., Sole Agents for United States.

YOU ARE SICK!

Why don't you get well? If you write me to-day I will arrange to give you a month's free treatment in **DYSPEPSIA** and **CONSTIPATION**, to prove that I can make you well with my scientific treatment. Address: **HUBER SUMNER**, L. Champlain Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

In answering an advertisement do not fail to mention that you saw it in LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

THE EQUITABLE

"STRONGEST IN THE WORLD"



J. W. ALEXANDER
PRESIDENT

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THE TWO GREAT AIMS

of a man's life are - protection for his family - provision for himself.

Endowment Assurance effects them both.

Here is the result of Endowment policy No. 247,619 for \$5,000 taken out 20 years ago at age 35:

CASH \$7,556.05

This is a return of all premiums paid with \$2,556.⁰⁵ in addition; to say nothing of the 20 years life assurance.

Send coupon below for particulars of such a policy issued at your age.

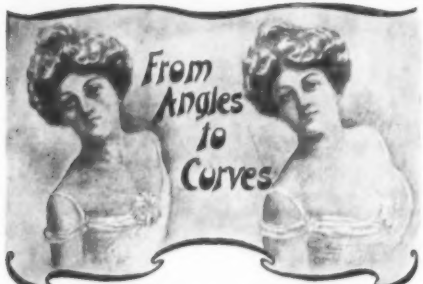
THE EQUITABLE SOCIETY. Dept. No. 23
120 Broadway, New York

Please send me information regarding an Endowment for \$..... if issued to a man..... years of age.

Name.....

Address.....

Dr. Charles' Flesh Food



Used by leading Actresses and Women of fashion for more than 25 years.

Acknowledged by physicians to be the only preparation in the world that will remove WRINKLES and increase Flesh in the Face, Neck and Arms.

DEVELOPS THE BUST.

The healing power of this preparation is wonderful. It will clear the complexion of every blemish. ON SALE AT ALL DRY GOODS STORES AND DRUGGISTS.

SPECIAL OFFER.

We want every lady to try this perfect flesh producer and beautifier. If your dealer does not keep it, send us \$1.00 (bill) and we will forward you two (2) regular one-dollar size boxes by return mail.

FREE—A sample box of Dr. Charles' Flesh Food, also our book, "Art of Massage," illustrated with half-tone photograph cuts from life, will be sent free to any lady for the cost of mailing. Send to cents (silver). Write your name and residence plainly, and address **Dr. Charles Co., 19 Park Place, (Mrs. Weeks' Dept.), New York.** Mention LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

MENNEN'S BORATED TALCUM

TOILET POWDER

for After Shaving.

A positive relief for Prickly Heat, Chafing and Sunburn, so all afflictions of the skin. Removes all odor of perspiration. Get Mennen's—the original. Sold everywhere, or mailed for 25 cts. Avoid harmful imitations. Sample Free. **GERHARD MENNEN CO., Newark, N.J.**

The Club Cocktails



Don't be prejudiced against bottled cocktails until you have tried the Club brand. No better ingredients can be bought than those used in their mixing. The older they grow the better they are, and will keep perfect in any climate after being opened. You certainly appreciate an old bottle of Punch, Burgundy, Claret, Whiskey, or Brand. Why should you not an old bottle of Coc? Have you considered it? Seven kinds. All grocers and druggists keep them.

G. F. HEUBLEIN & BRO., Sole Proprietors
29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.
HARTFORD, CONN. LONDON.

"THE USEFUL ADDER" is the most practical invention of recent years. It adds, subtracts, etc., up to 9,999,999, and is perfectly accurate. Is more reliable than any \$200 to \$300 machine. It is so simple that a child can operate it. It never gets out of order. **PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS.** Agents wanted. **S. P. LEO, 286 CALVERT STREET, CLEVELAND, O.**

Summer Tours for 1902

of the Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route," will be more varied and extensive than heretofore, embracing Mackinac Island and Northern Michigan, Niagara Falls, The Adirondacks, Thousand Islands, Rapids of the St. Lawrence River, White Mountains, New England Coast, and many other health and pleasure resorts of the North and East. Send two cents postage for SUMMER TOURS. O. W. Ruggles, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago.

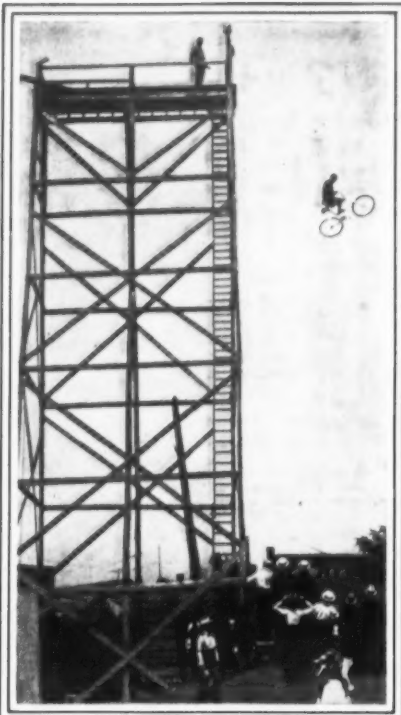
BLOOD POISON

Primary, Secondary or Tertiary Blood Poison

Permanently Cured. You can be treated at home under same guaranty. If you have taken mercury, iodine, potash, and still have aches and pains, Mucus Patches in Mouth, Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Ulcers on any part of the body, Hair or Eyebrows falling out, write

COOK REMEDY CO.

374 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill., for proofs of cures. Capital \$500,000. We solicit the most obstinate cases. We have cured the worst cases in 15 to 35 days. 100-page Book Free



A ONE-LEGGED CYCLIST'S HAZARDOUS FEAT.

E. E. Gifford, at the London Hippodrome, who jumps from a tower 90 feet high into a water-tank.

Our Neglected Colored People.

A HIGHLY PRACTICAL and commendable effort is to be made in New Orleans to improve the sanitary condition of the colored population of that city, to the end of reducing the negro death-rate, which is double that of the whites. Among other things, it is proposed to have a course of lectures on hygiene addressed principally to the negroes and also to have negro preachers preach on sanitary subjects. In this work the New Orleans Board of Health will co-operate. We are gratified to note, in this connection, that a movement is on foot to establish a training school in or near New York City for young colored men and women.

It is high time that the neglected colored people in our great cities of the North received more attention. While a vast amount of money has been raised in the northern states in years past and much energy expended for the benefit of southern negroes, little or nothing has been done, strange to say, for the large element of the same race to be found in almost every northern community. Especially is this true of our large northern cities, where the negro population, good, bad, and indifferent, the respectable and the vicious, the idle and the industrious, are usually huddled together in squalid tenement districts where they receive little or no attention from their white fellow-citizens, and where there is seldom any special provision made looking to their elevation and improvement, industrially, morally, or intellectually.

In New York City, for example, where institutions of various sorts have been established for the betterment of the Chinese, Italians, Poles, Russian Jews, and almost every other nationality, comparatively nothing has been done for the advancement of the colored race, although they constitute a very large and important element in the life of the city, and need encouragement, guidance and sympathy full as much as any other class. They need better housing, improved tenements, where the industrious, thrifty and ambitious among them can have a fair opportunity to bring up their families under respectable and elevating surroundings. They need more and larger facilities for obtaining an education to fit them for business and success in life. They need more help and sympathetic co-operation in the movements started by themselves for bettering their condition and lifting them to a higher range of citizenship.

In these directions, and others, there is room and an urgent necessity for further manifestations of that splendid philanthropy which has already given America a proud pre-eminence among civilized nations, and which, especially in recent years, has poured out so much wealth for the advancement of educational and humanitarian enterprises. No less should be done for the colored people of the South, where the need is ever great; but in doing this the home field in the North should not be overlooked and neglected, where the need is scarcely less.

Ask your Doctor

about the good of beer.

He will confirm what we tell you—

That barley-malt is a half-digested food, as good as food can be.

That hops are an excellent tonic.

That the little alcohol in beer—only 3½%—is an aid to digestion.

That he prescribes beer for the weak.

But Purity is Essential

But he will tell you that beer, being a saccharine product, must be protected from germs, and must be brewed in absolute cleanliness.

That it should be cooled in filtered air.

That the beer itself should be filtered.

And, as an extreme precaution, every bottle should be sterilized.

He'll say, too, that age is important, for age brings perfect fermentation. Without it, beer ferments on the stomach, causing biliousness.

When he tells you that, he has practically prescribed Schlitz.

Schlitz beer is brewed with all these precautions. It is the recognized standard all the world over, because of its purity.

Ask for the brewery bottling.



Hotels and Boarding Houses in Colorado

THERE is a popular idea that prices in a comparatively new country like Colorado are inflated.

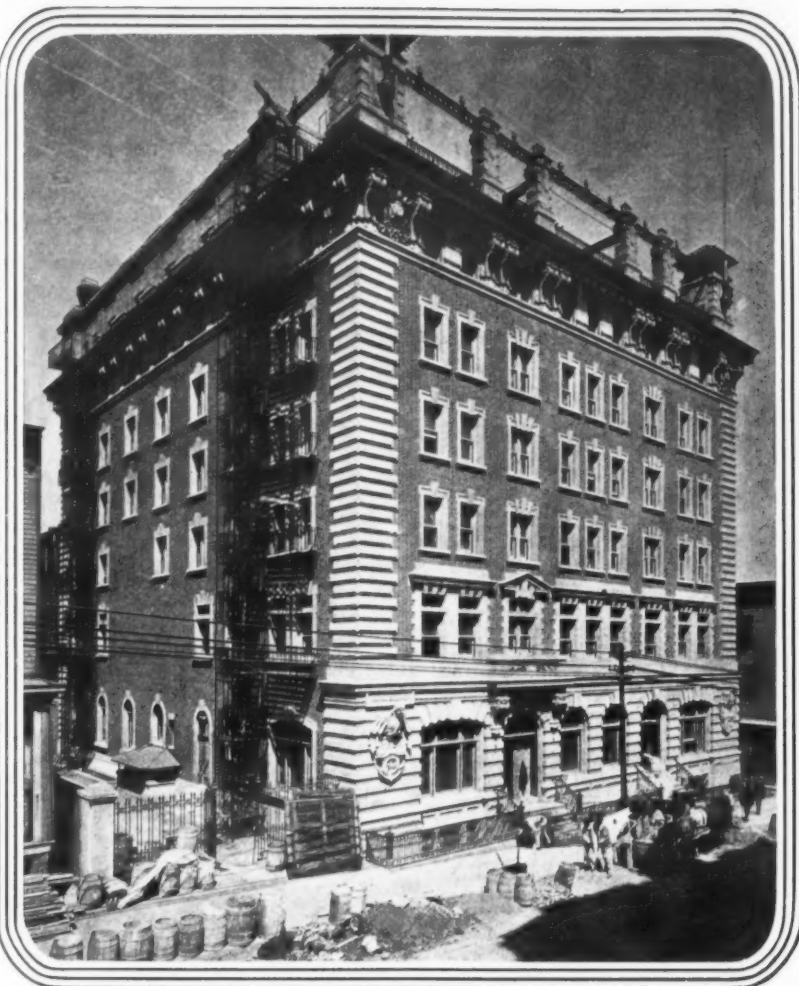
That it costs money out there "every time you move." The notion is not correct. You can live in Colorado comfortably and well for a moderate sum. At the hotels, boarding houses and ranches you can secure excellent quarters and capital fare for from \$8 to \$10 a week and even less. Our handbook tells all about it. Send for a copy.

Where in the world, then, is a better place to go for recreation than Colorado; that magnificent mountain country with its pure, dry climate and its wonderful scenery?

We shall sell tickets to Colorado next summer at very low rates. We run trains "one night on the road" Chicago and St. Louis to Denver. Send for a copy of our handbook of Colorado hotels. Full of information. No charge.

P. S. EUSTIS, Gen. Pass. Agent, C. B. & Q. Ry., CHICAGO

Burlington Route



MISS HELEN GOULD REMEMBERS THE "MAINE."
The magnificent Y. M. C. A. hotel in Brooklyn, which she has built.—Dunn.

Helen Gould's Latest Philanthropy.

FOR THE comfort of Uncle Sam's sailors when they are in New York a fine hotel is building and is nearly finished. It is another expression of the magnificent philanthropy of Miss Helen Gould, and it is on Sands Street, in Brooklyn, near the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The building will be abundantly provided for the comfort of the sailors. Those who lodge and board there will be charged no more than will be necessary to pay the expenses of the institution, for it is not a money-making concern. The building belongs technically to the naval branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, and Miss Gould made her gift through the Woman's Auxiliary of the association. She erected the hotel as a memorial to her father and mother. The building is soon to be dedicated with great ceremony and in the presence of many distinguished persons. Among those who are expected to attend are Hon. W. H. Moody, the Secretary of the Navy, Admiral Higginson, the Rev. Dwight Hillis, and others of prominence.

The structure alone has cost \$415,000, which was provided by Miss Gould, and its furnishings will cost about \$40,000 more. The work has been done under the joint auspices of the international committee of the Young Men's Christian Association and the Brooklyn association.

There is already a building used for the same purpose near the navy yard, but it is much too small. Frequently many of the sailors who have sought lodging there have found that every room and every bed was filled, and some of the disappointed men, not knowing where else to go, have slept all night on the Y. M. C. A. Hotel steps. This has occurred several times, it is said, during the last winter.

For those who wish to take their meals at the new hotel, but do not care to lodge in it, there will be a restaurant. In the new building, also, will be a series of lockers where the seamen, even though they do not eat or sleep in the hotel, may leave their valuables.

A Dusky Little May Queen.

AMONG THE crowds of school children who celebrated May-day at Central Park this year was one little one who was more conspicuous than all the rest. She was a little negro child, the only one in the school which she attended. This so distinguished her that her white schoolmates decided to make her the Queen of May, so they adorned her with a crown of flowers and a long gauze veil. Two little girls, her schoolmates, held her train.



THE NEGRO MAY QUEEN AMONG HER WHITE SCHOOLMATES IN CENTRAL PARK.—Dunn.

Snappa

The Camera
with a
Magic
Magazine

Snappa Camera is the most recent development of photographic science. So marvelous in its mechanical perfection as to entirely revolutionize the making of pictures.

Snappa magazine carries 12 plates or 24 films, which change automatically. You always have a fresh plate or film ready for instant use. It is impossible to make two exposures on one plate. Each exposure is developed separately—the only way to make perfect pictures.

Snappa takes pictures with a rapidity and precision heretofore unknown in snap shot work.

Ask to see it at the dealers, or send for descriptive book.

ROCHESTER
OPTICAL AND CAMERA CO.
147 South St., Rochester, N.Y.



Of all Whiskies **THE Whiskey**



A BOOK OF
AFTER-DINNER
STORIES FREE

WRITE DEPARTMENT E.
EAGLE LIQUEUR DISTILLERIES,
Rheinstrom Bros. CINCINNATI, U.S.A.

Bicycles Below Cost

5000 Bicycles, overstock. For 30 days only we will sacrifice at less than actual cost. **New 1902 Models.**
"Bellise," complete \$8.75
"Dassack," Guaranteed High Grade \$9.75
"Siberian," a Beauty \$10.75
"Heudorf," Road Race, no other bicycle nearly plus \$11.75
Choice of M. & W. or Record tires and best equipment on all our bicycles. Strongest guarantee.
We SHIP ON APPROVAL C.O.D. to anyone without a cent deposit & allow 10 DAYS FREE TRIAL before purchase is binding.
500 good 2nd-hand wheels \$3 to \$8.
Do not buy a bicycle until you have written for our free catalogues with large photographic engravings and full descriptions.
MEAD CYCLES CO. Dept. 140M Chicago.



HEAD ACHE

"Both my wife and myself have been using CASCARETS and they are the best medicine we have ever had in the house. Last week my wife was frantic with headache for two days, she tried some of your CASCARETS, and they relieved the pain in her head almost immediately. We both recommend Cascarets."

CHAS. STEDEFORD,
Pittsburg Safe & Deposit Co., Pittsburg, Pa.



Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sickens, Weakens, or Grips, 10c, 25c, 50c.
... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 317

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all drug-gists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

Blood Poison Cured Free

The Remedy Is Sent Absolutely Free to
Every Man or Woman Sending
Name and Address.

A celebrated Indiana physician has discovered the most wonderful cure for Blood Poison ever known. It quickly cures all such indications as mucous patches in the mouth, sore throat, copper-colored spots, ulcerations on the body, and in hundreds of cases where the hair and eyebrows had fallen out and the whole skin was a mass of boils, pimples and ulcers, this wonderful specific has completely changed the whole body into a clean, perfect condition of physical health.

William McGrath, 48 Guilford Street, Buffalo, N.Y., says "I am a well man to-day where a year ago I was a total wreck. Several doctors had failed to cure me of blood poison. I was rid of my sores and my skin became smooth and natural in two weeks, and after completing the treatment there was not a sore or pimple on my body, and to-day I am absolutely well."

Every railroad running into Fort Wayne brings scores of sufferers seeking this new and marvelous cure, and to enable those who cannot travel to realize what a truly marvelous work the doctor is accomplishing, they will send free to every sufferer a free trial package of the remedy, so that everyone can cure themselves in the privacy of their own home. This is the only known treatment that cures this most terrible of all diseases. Address the State Medical Institute, 3306 Elektron Building, Fort Wayne, Ind. Do not hesitate to write at once, and the free trial package will be sent sealed in plain package.

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SERVES
A VAST
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NEW ORLEANS, LA.
MEMPHIS, TENN.
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Through excursion sleeping-car service between Chicago and between Cincinnati

AND THE PACIFIC COAST.
Connections at above terminals for the
EAST, SOUTH, WEST, NORTH.

Fast and Handsomely Equipped Steam-Heated
Trains—Dining Cars—Buffet-Library Cars—
Sleeping Cars—Free Reclining Chair Cars.

Particulars of agents of the Illinois Central and connecting lines.

A. H. HANSON, Gen'l Pass'r Agent, CHICAGO.

MORPHINE,

Opium, Laudanum and kindred habits cured at home by a treatment wholly new in method, action and results. No pain, suffering or prostration. You continue your regular work every day. No dreadful last stage, or substitution, but a thorough lasting cure. Free trial treatment and sealed booklet sent on request. Write to-day to

DR. K. F. PURDY, Room 65, Blaz Bldg., Houston, Texas.

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THE EVER FASHIONABLE PERFUME OF
ORIZA-L. LEGRAND (Grand Prix Paris 1900)



MAKING AN AWFUL RACKET.

Established 1823.
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WHISKEY.**

That's All!

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Wiesbaden Treatment
all the year round.
World-renowned health resort near the Rhine.
Prospectus free on application to the Kurdirector.

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Constable & Co.**
Summer Underwear.

Gauze and Gossamer Weights.
Silk, Cotton, Lisle Thread, All Wool Merino,
and Silk and Wool,
for Men, Women and Children.
Best English, French and Swiss Manufacture.

Hosiery.

Embroidered Hose
in Cotton, Lisle Thread, and Silk,
Sandal Lace and Lace Inserted Effects.
Men's Half Hose.
Cotton, Lisle Thread, and Silk,
Plain Colors, Fancy Stripes, Embroidered
Fronts, and Open Work.
Golf Hose.

Broadway & 19th St.
NEW YORK.

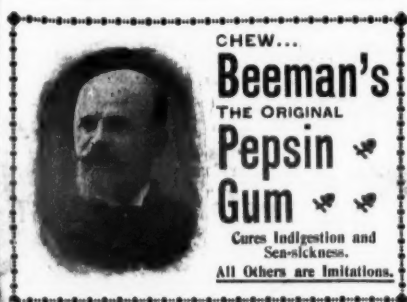


REFINE your FAT and be REDUCED
"REDUCTO"
is a perfectly harmless vegetable compound ex-
dered by thousands of PHYSICIANS AND PEOPLE
who have tried it.
You need have no fear of evil effects. SEND 25c FOR
SAMPLE TREATMENT and instructions, everything
mailed in plain envelope. Address GINSENG CHEMI-
CAL CO., 501 S. Jeff. Av., St. Louis.

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Sohmer Building, Only Salerooms
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Beeman's
THE ORIGINAL
**Pepsin
Gum**

Cures Indigestion and
Sea-sickness.
All Others are Imitations.



GOOD INCOMES MADE
By selling our celebrated
goods. 25 and 30 per cent.
commission off.
**BEST AND MOST
ECONOMICAL 33c.**
1-lb. trade-mark red bags.
Good Coffees 12c. and 15c.
Good Teas 30c. and 35c.
The Great American Tea Co.,
31-33 Vesey St., New York.
P. O. Box 289.

WM BARKER CO. TROY, N.Y.
**LINEN
COLLARS &
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ARE THE BEST
BUY THEM.

Portfolios (NEW ENGLAND LAKES - RIVERS OF NEW ENGLAND
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Seashore, Lake and Mountain Resorts
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Maritime Provinces
OF EASTERN & NORTHERN NEW ENGLAND
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RAILROAD.**

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**BOSTON
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THE STANDARD
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ALWAYS EASY

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Lies flat to the leg—never
Slips, Tears nor Unfastens
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From Chicago, correspond-
ing rates from other points.
First-class round-trip tickets
on sale May 27 to June 8,
inclusive. No extra charge
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ELECTRIC LIGHTED
MOST LUXURIOUS
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Every evening at eight
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than three days en route via

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Full information can be obtained
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APRIL 19 to 27, the **Nickel Plate Road** will sell
Special Round-Trip Tickets to Los Angeles, Calif.,
at rate of \$62.00 from Buffalo, giving choice of route,
with reverse routes going and returning, stop-over privi-
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THE LANGHAM Portland Place. Unval-
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handsome book of endorsements of Emperors, Empress,
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MYSELF CURED I will gladly inform
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**COCAINE, MORPHINE, OPIUM
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MRS. MARY S. BALDWIN, P. O. Box 1212, Chicago, Ill.

**UNITED STATES COMMISSION TO
THE PARIS EXPOSITION OF 1901**

CHICAGO: Auditorium Building
PARIS: 20 Avenue Rapp

PARIS, September 22d, 1901.
PLEASANT VALLEY WINE CO.,
Rheims, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:—I am instructed by Com-
missioner-General Peck to inform you
that the International Jury of the Paris
Exposition awarded to your exhibit of

**Great Western
Champagne**

A GOLD MEDAL

It will doubtless please you to know
that this award was made upon the rec-
ommendation of Senator Prevet, at one
time President of the Society of Alimen-
tation of France. The reputation of the
proposer, as well as the grade of award
granted you, are gratifying evidences of
recognition of the merits of your exhibit.

Very truly yours,
J. H. GORE, Juror-in-Chief.

PLEASANT VALLEY WINE COMPANY
Sole Makers : : : Rheims, N. Y.
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE WINE DEALERS



HAMMOCK STANDS,
Lawn Furniture, beautiful and
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